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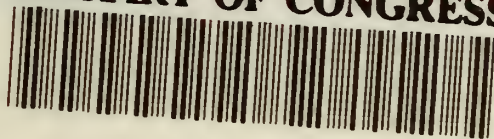
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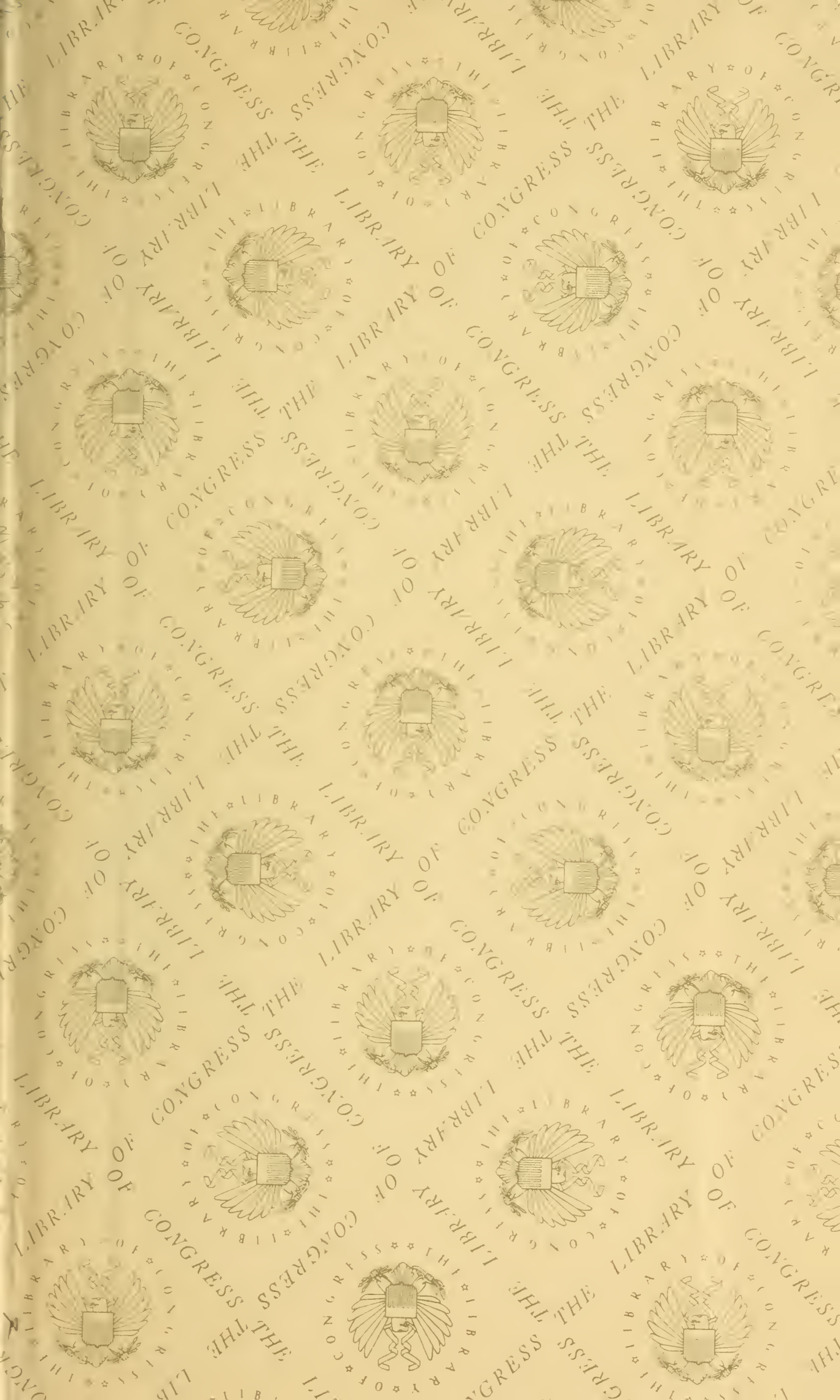
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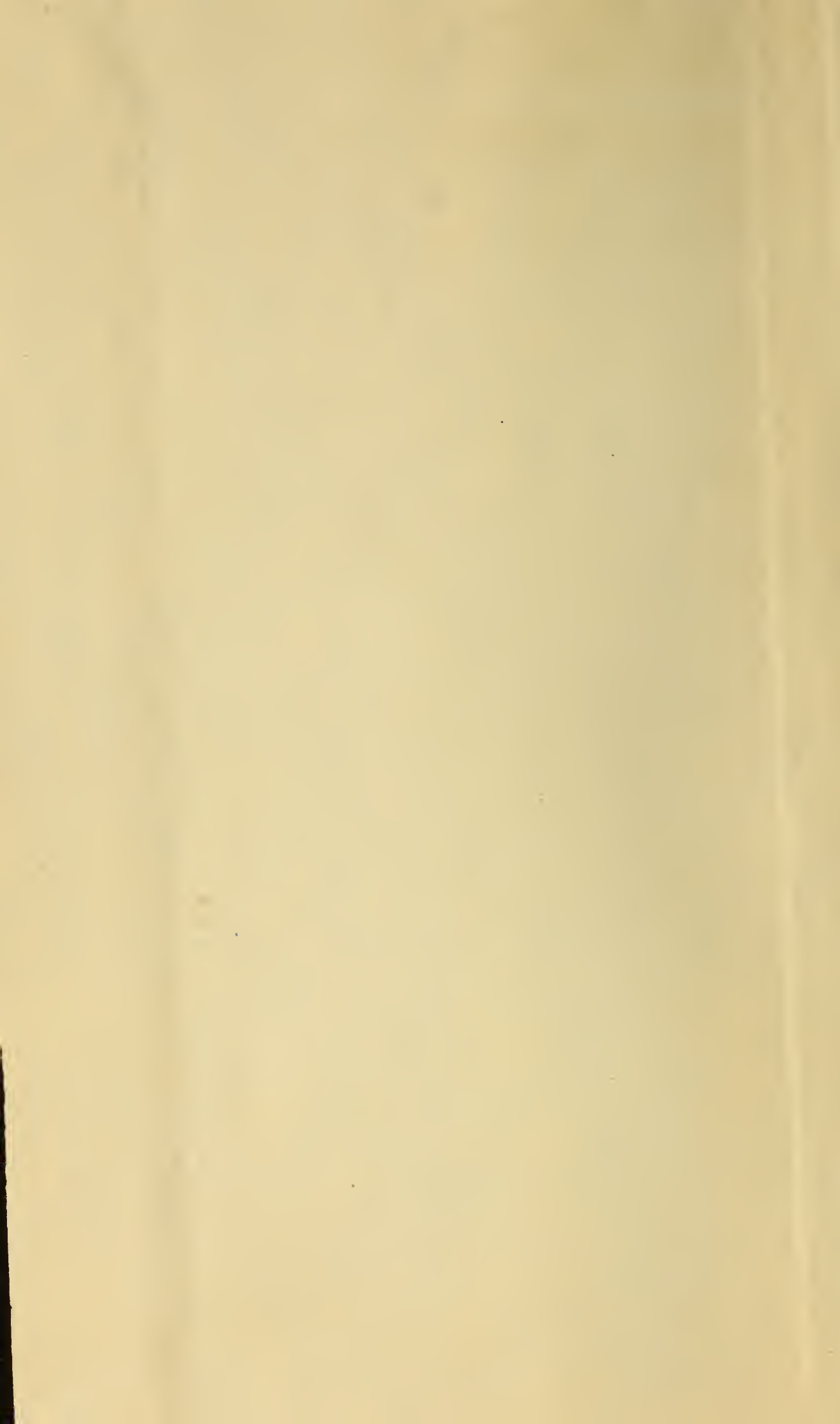


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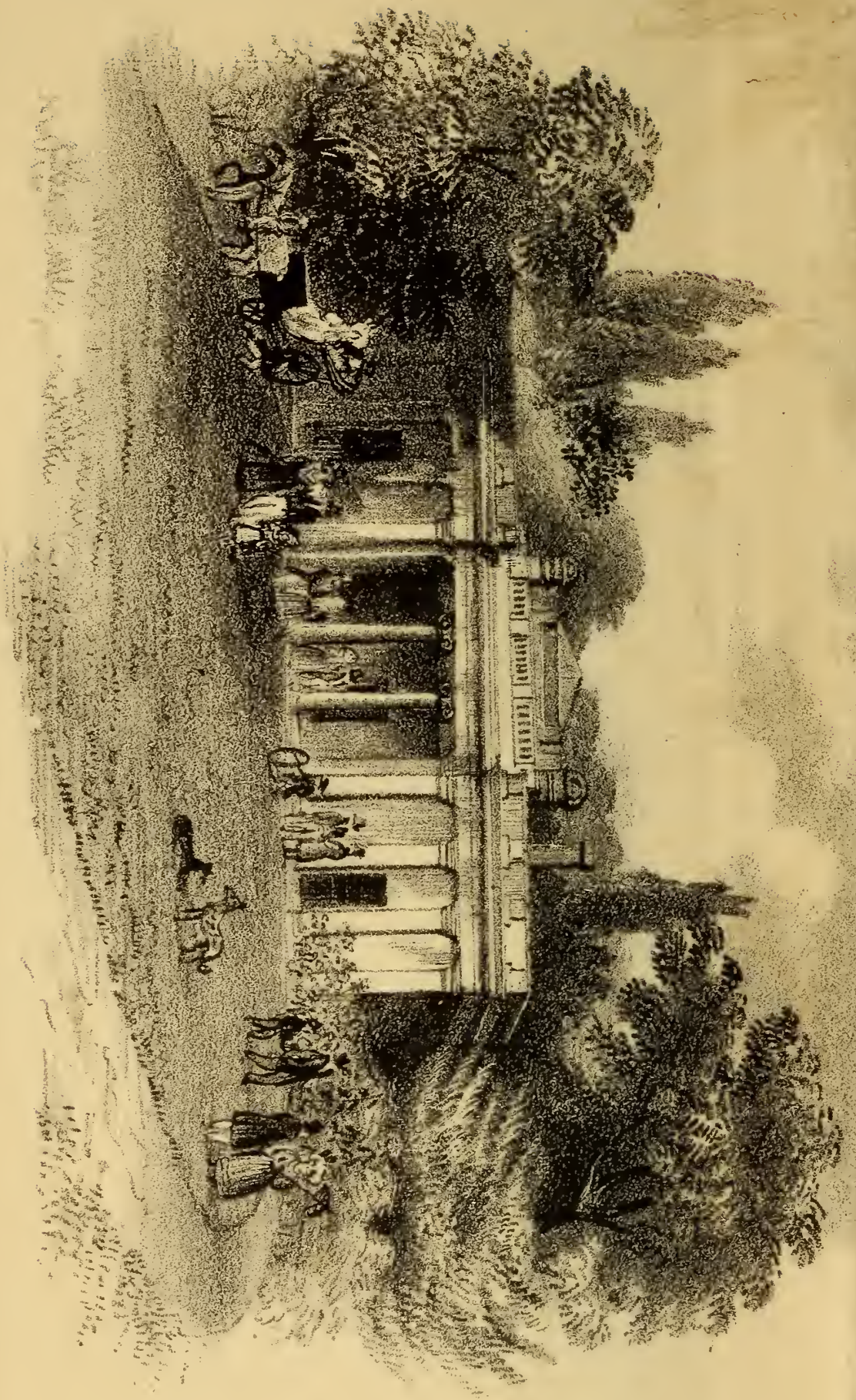








THE CHALYBEATE





J. WALLIS'S  
ROYAL EDITION,

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

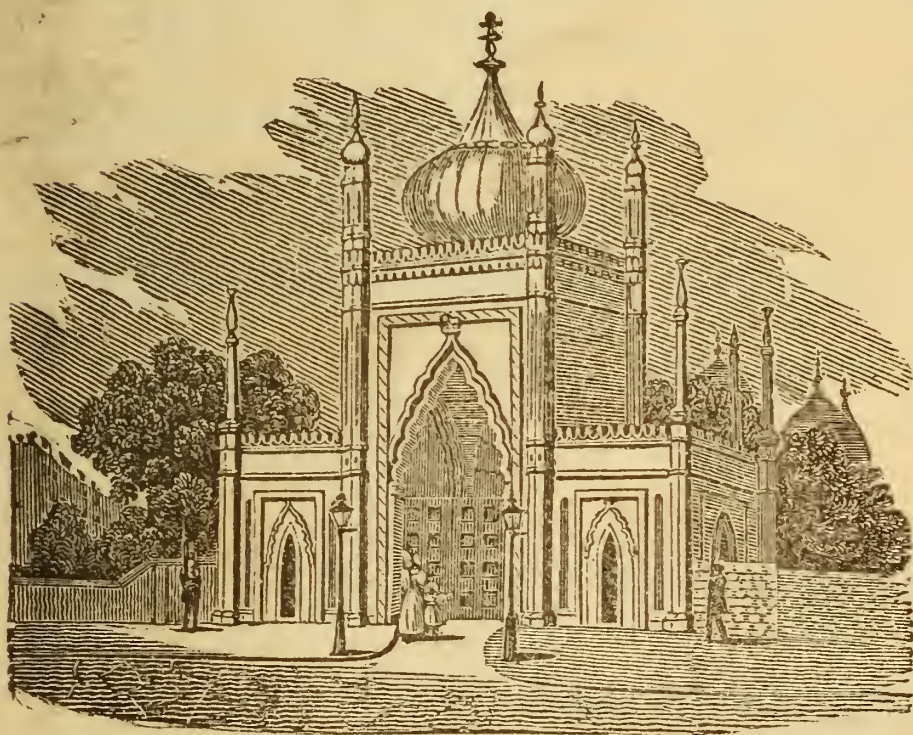


BRIGHTON  
AS IT IS,  
1834.

EXHIBITING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

IN THAT

FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACE.



PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKSELLERS, BRIGHTON.



DOVER:  
PRINTED BY W. BATCHELLER, KING'S ARMS PRINTING OFFICE.

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TO  
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY  
QUEEN ADELAIDE,

Who on her first entrance into Brighton was pleased to honor with her approval a former edition of this little work, and whose truly feminine virtues, while they constitute the chief happiness of her AUGUST CONSORT, command at once the admiration and respect of every loyal Briton, this IMPROVED EDITION

Is most humbly and dutifully DEDICATED by

THE PUBLISHER.









# A NEW PLAN of BRIGHTON and KEMP-TOWN.



BRUNSWICK SQUARE & TERRACE.



KEMP TOWN.




The shaded part shows the extent of the Town in 1782.





# B R I G H T O N

AS IT IS, &c.



THE idea that this place was ever held in any very great estimation by the Druids, seems not only unfounded, but highly improbable; for with all its advantages of situation, the immediate neighbourhood of Brighton certainly cannot boast of that inseparable appendage to their worship, the oak forest. We have much more evident traces of a Saxon origin, as well as of a Roman station or encampment in the environs of the town: the remains of barrows, cromlechs, and fortifications on the surrounding hills, when coupled with the fact of urns having been discovered containing silver denarii and other Roman coins of different impressions, from the reign of Antoninus to that of Philip, clearly demonstrate this. Numerous ashes, and fragments of human bones, have been discovered, encased in vessels undoubtedly of Roman workmanship.

The adjacent country was about the middle of the fifth century overrun by Saxon invaders, who landed under the command of Ælla, afterwards their King, and in the subsequent division of the conquered

territory it appears that this place was allotted to Bright-helm, (from whom it is supposed to have derived its name); and his descendants, the Earls of Godwin, remained in possession until the time of the Norman Conquest.

After this period Brighton, with other contiguous places, became the property of William de Warren, the son-in-law of the King; who, when he founded the priory at Lewes, appropriated the tythes of this place for its support, and they never have been restored to the original living.

In the year 1313 Brighton was provided with a market by charter obtained through the influence of John de Warren.

The situation of the town on the coast opposite France, subjected it to repeated attacks and much distress during the reiterated hostilities with that kingdom, and at the commencement of the wanton war proclaimed by Henry VIII. (A. D. 1513,) against Louis XII. of France, we find that the place was plundered by the enemy, who also wreaked their vengeance by burning many of the houses: in consequence of this event and the continued terror which prevailed during warfare, the inhabitants resolved to erect fortifications as some protection in case of future attacks. Accordingly, in the year 1558, a BLOCK-HOUSE for ammunition, with walls, gates, and other means of security for the town were commenced, and by a subsisting record, dated A. D. 1579, we find that a block-house had then been completed to defend the town from any sudden attack from the sea. Either a new fortification or great additions to the old one were constructed in 1613, and it



does not appear that after that time Brighton suffered any material injury from foreign invasion. The building was circular, situated on the Southern part of the East cliff, between Black Lion and Ship streets, enfiling the roads to the East and West, and commanding a full sweep of this part of the British Channel. A wall built of flints, of sufficient strength, extended to the right and left of the works, which Elizabeth completed by adding to it four ponderous gates, the last of which was removed in order to make a convenient entrance to a battery raised in the time of George III.; but which, from the failure of one of the groynes, has since been washed away. The Town Hall, which had a turret containing the Town Clock, adjoined the Block-house on the eastern side, and under it was a dungeon for malefactors.

There are persons yet living in Brighton, who, during the first war with America, saw three French ships of war enter the bay and menace the town. The sheep and cattle were all driven inland, and considerable apprehension was excited in the inhabitants. Nor were their fears without foundation; as the crew of one of these ships, which was afterwards taken and carried into Portsmouth, declared it was their intention to have landed, and pillaged what they could, but that they saw too many soldiers on approaching the coast to render the undertaking prudent, which caused their commanders to put about and stand off.

But there was now a new enemy to contend with. The sea, continually encroaching, had begun to undermine the cliffs, and in the year 1665 a violent tempest swept away

twenty-two copyhold houses, besides some quantity of attached land. In the memorable storms of 1703 and 1705 one hundred and thirteen houses more, including an entire street called South street, with part of the block-house and gates, on the cliff, were destroyed; and in 1761 the continued falls of the cliff having weakened the foundation of that fortification, the inner wall gave way, and the whole was subsequently removed. The inroad of the waves has now been completely stopped by the erection of massy timber framings, called groynes, running into the sea at right angles to the shore, against whose Western sides the beach accumulates, being impeded in its constant journey from West to East, and thus forming a barrier against further encroachment.

After his defeat at the battle of Worcester, Charles the Second found it necessary to fly to the Continent, and accordingly with much difficulty and danger arrived at Brighton on the 14th of October, 1651, where he was immediately recognized by one Smith, the owner of the inn\* where the unfortunate monarch had taken refuge; but Smith was too faithful to betray his Sovereign although a great price had been offered for his capture. He agreed to facilitate his escape, and actually engaged a small vessel commanded by Nicholas Tattersall, in which his Royal guest embarked, and was the next day landed at Fescamp in Normandy.

After the Restoration an annuity of 100*l.* was granted to Captain Tattersall and his heirs. The descendants of

\* Now the King's Head, in West-street.



this family still reside in the town, but the pension is discontinued.

It will not be uninteresting in this place to present the reader with a view of Brighton ninety-six years ago. It is a letter of the learned W. Clarke, prebend of Chichester, (known by the name of *mild* Wm. Clarke,) selected from Nichols' Anecdotes.

“July 22, 1736.

“We are now sunning ourselves upon the beach at Brighthelmstone, and observing what a tempting figure this island must have made formerly in the eyes of those gentlemen who were pleased to civilize and subdue us. The place is really pleasant; I have seen nothing in its way that outdoes it: such a tract of sea, such regions of corn, and such an extent of fine carpet, that gives your eye command of it all.—But then the mischief is, that we have little conversation besides the *clamor nauticus*, which is here a sort of treble to the splashing of the waves against the cliffs. My morning business is, bathing in the sea, and then buying fish; the evening is, riding out for air, viewing the remains of old Saxon camps, and counting the ships in the road, and the boats that are trawling. Sometimes we give the imagination leave to expatiate a little—fancy that you are coming down, and that we intend to dine one day next week at Dieppe in Normandy; the price is already fixed, and the wine and lodging there tolerably good. But though we build these *castles in the air*, I assure you we live here almost *under ground*. I fancy the architects here usually take the altitude of the inhabitants, and lose not an inch between the head and the ceiling, and then dropping a step or two below the surface, the second story is finished—something under twelve feet. I suppose this was a necessary precaution against storms, that a man should not be blown out of his bed into New England, Barbary, or God knows where. But as the lodgings are *low*, they are cheap: we have two parlours, two bed chambers, pantry, &c. for five shillings per week: and if you really



will come down, you need not fear a bed of proper dimensions. And then the coast is safe, the cannons all covered with rust and grass, the ships moored—no enemy apprehended. Come and see

“—————*Nec tela timeres*  
*Gallica, nec Pictum tremeres, nec littore toto*  
*Prospiceres dubiis venturum Saxona ventis.”*

“My wife does not forget her good wishes and compliments upon this occasion. How would you surprise all your friends to tell them you were just come from France, with a vivacity that every body would believe to be just imported from thence!”

Public attention was first directed to the spot by a treatise of Dr. Russell on the advantages of Sea-bathing, which he successfully recommended in scrophulous and glandular complaints. It was he, too, who caused the valuable chalybeate spring to the West of the town to be enclosed, prior to the erection of the present building. His successor, Dr. Rhellan, continued to add to the reputation of Brighton by publishing a Natural History of the town in 1761.

We now arrive at a period when the increasing popularity of the place was to receive a new stimulus in the presence of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth. His first visit was in the summer of the year 1782, when the Prince resided with his Royal relatives, the late Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. He afterwards usually passed the summer and autumnal months at a mansion on the Steyne, then the property of the Lord of the Manor, which, after it had undergone several alterations, he finally purchased in 1814; and shortly after pulled down to make room for the present Pavilion.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT  
STATE OF THE TOWN.

FORMERLY the whole town of Brighton was contained between the western boundary of the Steyne and West-street: to the East of the Steyne there was but one building, a public library; and beyond West-street there were only a few detached cottages, so that in fact the town consisted of but eight principal streets, North-street, Market-street, East-street, Middle-street, Kent-street, Ship-street, Black-Lion-street, and West-street, although in 1760 it contained, besides these, many lanes, and some spaces surrounded with houses, called by the inhabitants squares; but now the enumeration of all the streets would occupy two large a space for our purpose; some idea, however, of there number may be formed from the extent of the town:—the distance from the extremity of Kemptown to that of Brunswick-terrace is two miles and a half, and from the Steyne to the extremity of the parish on the London Road is about one mile and a quarter. The most fashionable parts of the town are the cliffs, and the several squares and streets branching from them, and also what are commonly called the Old Steyne, and the North Steyne, comprising the Pavilion, and Grand Parades, as well as Gloucester, Marlborough, and St. George's Places. Some of the houses are on an extensive scale, and finished in an elegant manner; others, though smaller, and less expensively adorned, are nevertheless neat and handsome.

The number of constant inhabitants of Brighton is



estimated at about forty thousand, but during the fashionable season the population is nearly doubled.

The conveniences of the place correspond with its magnitude : most of the shops are equal to those of London—the places of amusement are various and select—there is every requisite for bathing ; the baths are numerous, the accommodation for visitors is excellent, and many advantages are here to be found which are wanting in smaller and less frequented watering-places.

### GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWN.

BY an act passed 22nd June, 1825, (6 Geo. IV.) the former acts (13 Geo. III. and 50 Geo. III.) are repealed, and *one hundred and fifteen* Commissioners are appointed to act for three years, when sixteen are to go out; after which, sixteen are to go out every year. The qualification of a Commissioner consists in the occupation of a tenement, value 50*l.* per annum, and the bona-fide possession of another estate, value 50*l.* per annum. Or if the house, &c. occupied by him be of the value only of 30*l.* per annum, then the other freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property, must be of the value of 70*l.* per annum. Or he must be in the possession of estates within the parish, value 100*l.* per annum, inclusive or exclusive of his own dwelling house.

Any Commissioner neglecting to attend the meetings for six months is disqualified. They meet at the Town-hall on the first Wednesday in every month; thirteen to form a board.



No Commissioner can hold any place of profit, or take any contract under the act; neither can any officer, appointed by them as treasurer, clerk, collector, or surveyor, receive any fee or reward beyond his salary, under a penalty of 20*l.* besides removal from his office.

Books of proceedings are ordered to be kept, and accounts to be published in the Brighton newspapers every six months: such books and accounts to be open to the inspection of the inhabitants, and a copy must be granted on payment of one shilling for every ninety words.

The property of all the pavements, lamps, posts, and groynes, within the limits of the town, is vested in the Commissioners: and they are empowered to punish offenders damaging the same, by fine and imprisonment.

They are enjoined to lay the gas pipes at a distance of at least four feet from the water pipes, and to prevent the escape of gas and contamination of the water.

They are to appoint scavengers, and to see that the beach, sands, streets, drains, and water courses, are kept clear of rubbish and offensive matters, as well as to provide a place for depositing of such matters; and any person offending, by scattering or depositing such elsewhere, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 5*s.*

Any noisome or offensive buildings which they may deem a nuisance in the town, they have power to remove, with or without compensation to the owners.

They must provide fire engines, cause the footways to be swept, and the roads and streets to be watered; and,

for the latter purpose, are empowered to levy a rate upon the Inhabitants.

They have the regulation of fishing boats, and the erecting of capstans and groynes on the beach, as well as the removal of all nuisances and obstructions from the streets, and from the fronts of the houses in the same.

Their duty is to appoint watchmen and beadles, and to punish them for misbehaviour; and also to appoint town criers.

This act regulates the rebuilding of houses and the projection of shop fronts, which shall not exceed ten inches from the line of foundation, in streets above twenty feet wide. It directs also, that no old building shall be altered or new building erected, without notice to the surveyor of the Commissioners; and that no building shall be erected, if adjoining to another, without a sufficient party wall or be covered with thatch, within the limits of the town.

The Commissioners are empowered, by the act, to purchase certain houses and lands, therein described, for the purpose of widening the streets, extending the present market, and erecting a new town-hall, prison, pound, and weighing house; and to pay for the same out of the consolidated rates

The act contains a table of tolls to be taken in the present market, and penalties for evading the same; empowering the Commissioners to make bye laws for its regulation, to let the tolls, and if in their opinion necessary, to establish other markets for provisions, cattle, corn and



hay. The Commissioners are to appoint a clerk, with weighers and measurers, to each market, paying them such remuneration as they think proper. They are to fix the days for holding the market, and the hours of business therein.

It is further enacted, that no traul fish shall be sold (except in the fishmongers' shops) before six in the morning or after ten in the evening, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 10*s.*

The duty on coal and culm is fixed at three shillings per chaldron; coke, one shilling and sixpence; cinders, one shilling; and charcoal, one penny per bushel. No ship to leave the port till the same is paid; but the said coals or coke are subject to a drawback if consumed out of the town.

This act establishes regulations for measuring coals; and orders tickets to be delivered to the buyers. It empowers the Commissioners also to appoint six coal meters for the town.

The Commissioners are to issue licences to the owners of all pleasure boats, bathing machines, and every description of land carriage let for hire; and to make bye laws for regulating the same, enforcing them under a penalty of not less than 10*s.* nor more than 40*s.* for each offence. They may also make bye laws for regulating porters and other persons employed in coach and waggon offices.

The Commissioners may cause bathing houses or sheds to be built on the beach, in front of the town for the accommodation of servants, labourers, and other persons not



using machines ; and the act declares, that no person shall undress on the beach or bathe in the sea in front of the town (except from a bathing machine,) between the hours of eight in the morning and nine in the evening, under a penalty of 20s. for each offence.

The bye laws, rules, orders and regulations, made under the authority of this act, are to be printed and distributed from time to time; to be put up in the clerk's office; also to be painted on boards, and affixed in conspicuous places about the town; and inserted at least twice in the newspapers.

Any person obstructing or molesting the Commissioners or their officers in the execution of their duty shall, on conviction, forfeit not more than 10*l.* nor less than 40s. for each offence.

No penalties under this act can be recovered unless proceeded for in the course of six months, nor without fourteen days' notice of action.

Persons may appeal from rates and assessments made by virtue of this act, to the Quarter Sessions

By the 199th and following clauses of the 6 Geo. IV. it is enacted, that the inhabitants of the parish of Brighton in vestry assembled, shall on every Easter Monday, or within fourteen days after, elect thirty substantial and discreet persons to be **DIRECTORS AND GUARDIANS OF THE POOR**; each of whom is to make oath that he is a housekeeper, paying scot and lot, and occupies a dwelling house of the annual value of 30*l.* in the parish, and that he will not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any advantage to be derived from any contract entered into

during the time he is a Guardian or Director. The High Constable of the hundred, Vicar, Churchwardens, Overseers, and Parish Surgeons, are ex-officio Guardians and Directors, subject to the same oath, (except the Surgeons in regard to their employment.)

The Director and Guardians may repair the Poor House, and purchase lands for enlarging the same.

They are to form six Committees, one of which is to meet on each day of the week : five members to form a Board.

The parish accounts are to be passed on the four quarter days of each year, or within twenty-one days after; and are subsequently to be audited by the parishioners, in vestry assembled, within fourteen days after the meetings of the Guardians and Directors.

The Directors and Guardians have the appointment of a Collector for the poor's rate, Treasurer, Clerk, Governor, Matron, and Surgeons to the poor; and may take securities, pay salaries, and fill up vacancies at their discretion.

They are to contract for the supply of the Poor, and keep books of their proceedings, to which every *parishioner may have free access daily, without fee or reward*. Copies and extracts also may be demanded by any parishioner on payment of one shilling for every ninety words.

AN ASSISTANT OVERSEER may be elected by the Guardians and Directors, with a salary not exceeding 300*l.* per annum; and such DEPUTY ASSISTANT OVERSEERS as they think proper, with salaries of not more than 150*l.* per annum each : who are required to give security, and take an oath for the due performance of their office.

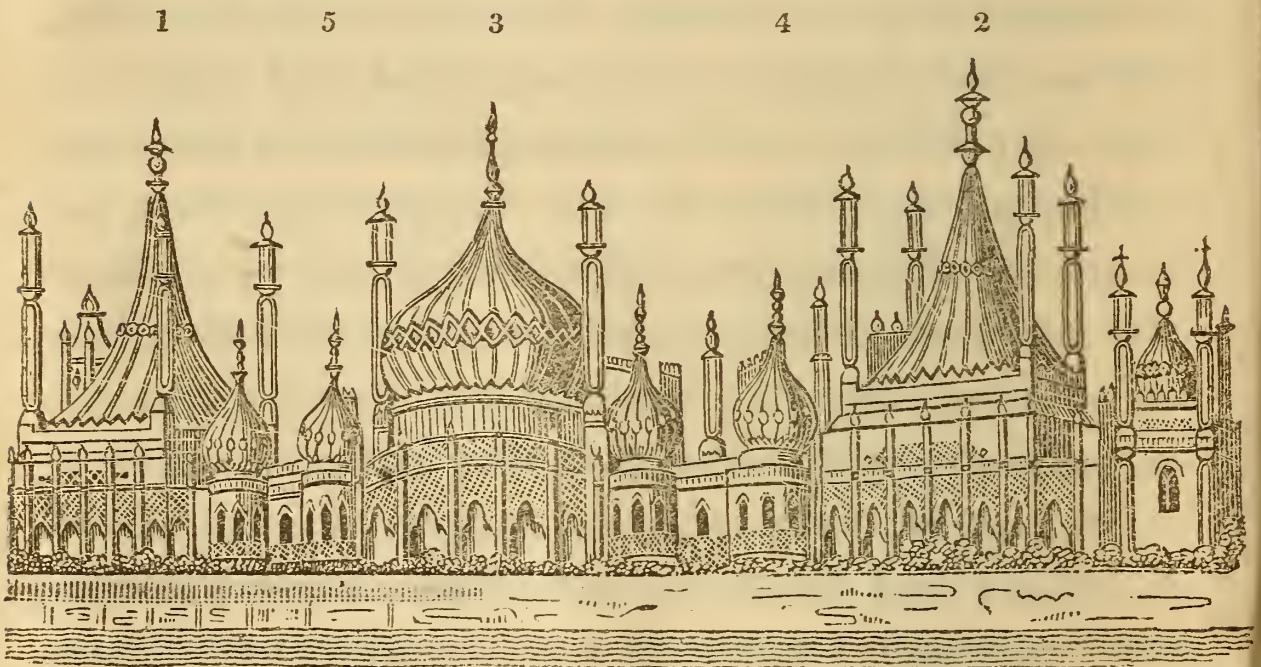
The Assistant Overseer and his Deputy have the whole



management of the poor of the parish, subject only to the Directors and Guardians, and not to the Churchwardens and Overseers. They are to collect the poor rates till a Collector is appointed. They are not to furnish or supply for their own profit any article for the use of the poor, under a penalty of 50*l.*; and they may be dismissed by the Directors for any act of misbehaviour.

The Directors, &c. are to purchase materials for work, and to give rewards and profits, by way of encouragement, to the skilful and industrious poor.

They are to grant certificates of settlement, and to take bonds for the maintenance of illegitimate children; and for the purpose of enlarging or building poor houses, may borrow money to the amount of 10,000*l.* on security of the poor rates.

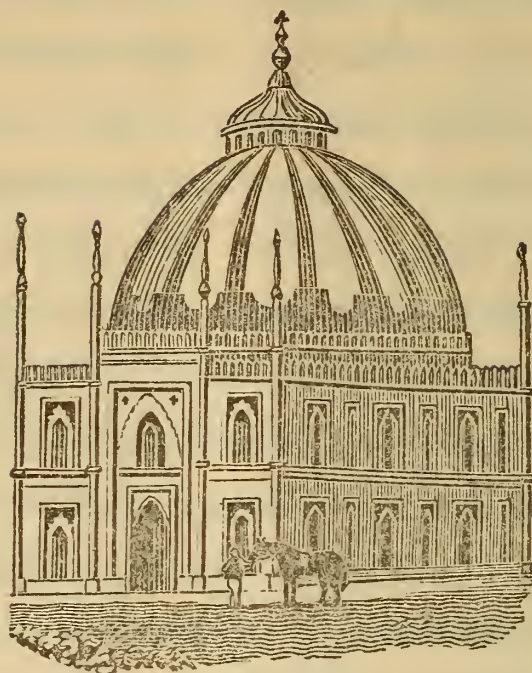


### THE ROYAL PALACE.

This unique and splendid edifice is said by some to have been modelled after a Chinese plan brought over by Lord



Amherst, while others think the design was suggested by the Kremlin at Moscow, and others again believe it to have originally emanated from the genius of Mr. Nash the architect. The principal entrance is through a vestibule and hall, on the Western or garden side. The cut prefixed to this head of our work exhibits the front towards the Steyne: No. 1, being the banquet-room, sixty feet long and forty-two wide. It rises forty feet to the dome, which is thirty feet in diameter and eighty-five in height, having minarets of Bath stone at the four corners of its base. No. 2, is the music-room, a most splendid apartment, forty-two feet square, and having two recesses of ten feet each, in one of which is a superb organ of prodigious powers. Centrally between these, is the rotunda or saloon, No. 3, which forms an oblong of fifty-five feet, having a cornice supported by columns and pilasters. No. 4, is over the yellow room, fifty-six feet long and twenty wide: and No. 5, is a similar apartment, used as a withdrawing room. The royal bed-room is admirably arranged, having a dressing-room attached, which opens into a delightful bath, furnished with pipes for conveying hot and cold sea-water. The Chinese gallery is behind all these, together with various other apartments, whose magnificence it is scarcely possible to describe; the *furniture and decorations of the whole being the workmanship of our own country*, and presenting a noble display of native talent.



THE ROYAL STABLING.

To the North of the Elm Grove is situated the Royal Stabling, decidedly the most magnificent pile ever erected for such a purpose in Europe, octagonal without and circular within, receiving light from a glazed dome, whose diameter is only twenty feet less than that of the dome of St. Paul's church in London.

Into the circular area the doors of the various stables open, containing stalls for about sixty horses: above these are numerous apartments for grooms, &c. The way to the latter is from a light gallery, by which the area, two hundred and fifty feet in circumference, or thereabout, is surrounded. The entrance to these stables is from Church-street, through a wide lofty arch into a spacious square court, containing the coach-houses, coach-horse stables, servants' offices, &c. From this, through a similar arch, you reach the circular area, opposite to which is a corresponding arch that opens into the Pavi-



lion grounds. On the East and West side of the circle there are arches of the same kind also, the one leading to a tennis-court, &c. and the other to a riding-house two hundred feet long and fifty broad. These spacious arches at the cardinal points of the compass, are so judiciously contrived for ventilation, that the area and stables are kept cool in the hottest seasons.

A New Lodge has been erected at the South entrance to the Pavilion, (top of East Street;) the style of architecture in keeping with the Royal Stables. It is intended to erect a similar Lodge at the North entrance.

#### GRAND ENTRANCE OF THEIR PRESENT MAJESTIES.

THIS event which diffused such universal satisfaction throughout the neighbourhood, took place on Monday, 30th of August, 1830. The most extensive preparations for demonstrating the public joy had been previously made. A triumphal arch, decorated with lamps, flags, transparencies, evergreens, and artificial flowers, was erected across Marlborough Place, near the Pavilion Gates. Shops were closed, business suspended, and processions passed through the streets; while a committee, with wands and scarfs, were busily occupied in preserving order. Their Majesties arrived about five o'clock, amidst the smiles and acclamations of an immense concourse of their delighted subjects. At night a general illumination took place, fire works were exhibited on the Steyne, the Chain Pier shone resplendant with lamps, while vessels having their ropes similarly decorated moved along the



surface of the tranquil deep. On the Friday following, a gratification of a higher character was prepared, when the children educated in most (*not all*) of the schools enumerated in a subsequent page, were regaled with a dinner on the Steyne, at which their Majesties were present, accompanied by all the nobility and principal inhabitants.

### CHAIN PIER.

THIS light and elegant structure was erected after the design and under the superintendence of Captain Brown, R.N. at an expense of 30,000*l.* it was commenced in October 1822, and opened to the public in the November of the ensuing year. Its length is 1134 feet, and the promenade is thirteen feet wide, enclosed on each side with a neat iron railing. The four iron towers supporting the chains are erected on platforms raised on piles driven nearly ten feet into the solid chalk rock, but rising nearly thirteen feet above high-water mark. These towers are about 200 feet distant from each other. There are two double suspension chains on either side of the Pier, each double chain consisting of wrought iron rods or links two inches in diameter, and very ingeniously connected: those at one end pass into tunnels formed in the cliff, the size of which gradually increases, and are secured to a plate of iron placed perpendicularly at the North end much larger than the opening of the cylinder. After passing the towers mentioned above, the chains are firmly fixed to the massive timber frame-work of the Pier-head:

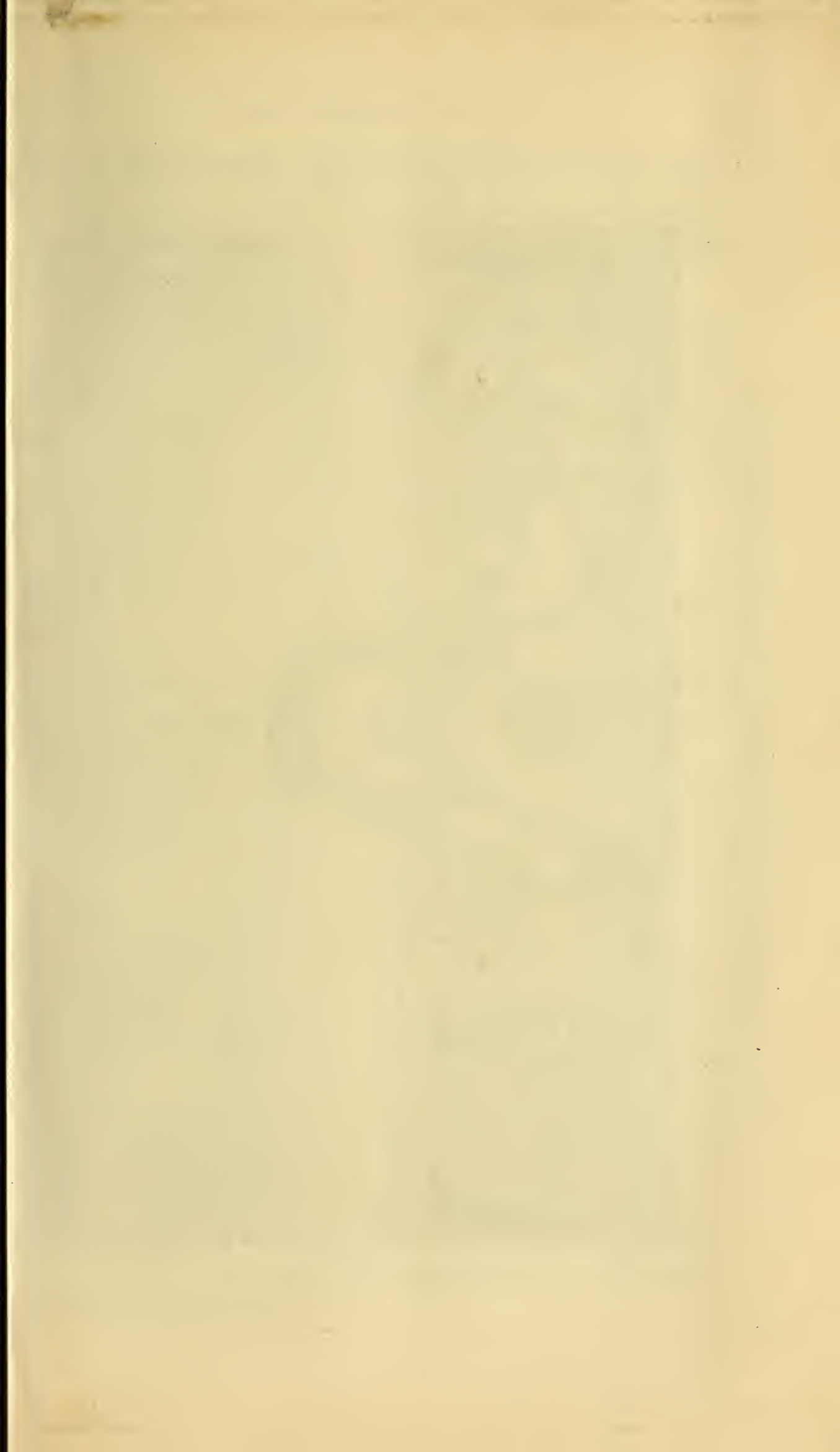


CHAIN PIER, BRIGHTON.











BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER.



the archway dividing each of the towers is ten feet wide, and the platform which forms their base extends twelve feet on each side of the promenade. The interior of the turrets are fitted up as shops for fancy articles.

The Pier-head is a platform raised on piles extending eighty feet from East to West, and twenty-five feet from North to South, and is paved with Purbeck-stone. There are several flights of steps descending to a lower platform and to the sea; together with commodious Baths in the gallery beneath.

Facing the Pier, on the South, is a building seventy feet by twenty-five, over which is the CAMERA OBSCURA.

The entrance to the Pier is by an Esplanade 416 yards in length, from the commencement at the bottom of the Old Steyne, where the toll-house is situated. A second entrance is by a flight of steps descending from the cliff opposite the New Steyne.

A band is, during the summer months, occasionally stationed at the outer end of the Pier, which forms one of the most agreeable walks in the town, uniting the advantage of the purest sea-air, with great beauty of situation, and convenience of access. The general view of Brighton from the Pier-head is magnificent; the eye catches the whole range of buildings from Brunswick-terrace to Kemp Town, while the coast beyond Beachy Head, on a clear day, may be plainly seen to the East, and the Isle of Wight as distinctly to the West. This place is usually well attended, and especially at the arrival or departure of the steam-packets.



Admission may at all times be obtained on payment of two pence; and by a recent regulation subscriptions at a reduced rate may be paid by the year or month. The terms of subscription are for each person, yearly ticket 1*l.*; half-yearly 12*s.*; and monthly 5*s.* Several of the Royal Family have become subscribers. His Majesty, with his accustomed liberality, subscribed twenty, and the Queen ten, pounds.

### OLD STEYNE.

This celebrated spot was formerly a piece of waste land, and used by the inhabitants, for boat-building, net-making, and as a depository for heavy goods: it has, however, long been surrounded by handsome buildings. About thirty years ago the lawn was divided, levelled, and enclosed, leaving in the middle a passage from North-street and Castle-square to St. James's-street: at a short distance from this passage, in the northern enclosure, is now placed the celebrated BRONZE STATUE of his late Majesty George the Fourth, executed by Chantrey, and erected in the year 1828, the necessary funds, amounting to 3000*l.* having been previously collected by the contributions of the inhabitants and visitors.

The name of the "Steyne" is supposed to be derived from the Roman way called Steyne-street, Stane-street, or Stone-street, which passed through the town of Steyning, and also gave name to that town: traces of the road have been occasionally discerned: it was constructed of stones of irregular size, and varied from twenty to thirty feet in

width, while in some places it has been found to be about four and a half deep.

### GRAND JUNCTION PARADE.

This name has been given to the new road which forms the connecting link between the Eastern and Western parts of the town. It was constructed in order to prevent the inconvenience and danger which were experienced in passing through Pool-lane. A wall of beach stones and coarse mortar, of ten or twelve feet in thickness, was built on the beach, sweeping round every building, and protected by several large groynes, which had previously been erected, the intervening space being filled in with earth. During its progress the work sustained great damage from the boisterous ocean, but it was finally completed in December 1829, and on the 3rd of the same month opened to the public, a grand procession having been formed to commemorate the occasion. The road leads to the South of Mahomed's Baths, on the East Cliff, and unites it with the Marine Parade, between the Chain Pier toll-house and Albion Hotel, South-east of the Steyne.

### SQUARES, LAWNS, AND ENCLOSURES.

The several squares in Brighton are Brunswick, Bedford, and Regency Squares, immediately on the West Cliff; Norfolk and Russel Squares, in the vicinity; Marine Square on the Marine Parade, and Sussex Square at Kemp Town. There are three crescents in the town; one at Kemp Town; a second, the Royal Crescent, on the



Marine Parade, and Hanover Crescent facing the Levee on the Lewes Road. Besides these, there are several enclosures surrounded with iron railings, and most covered with grass plats, through which are gravel walks; whilst the whole are adorned with shrubs and flowers, tastefully disposed. The regulations of these places differ, but most of them are kept up by subscriptions from the surrounding houses. The principal are the Old Steyne, the North Steyne, the New Steyne, and the Lower Rock Gardens.

Another, magnificent Crescent is now erecting adjoining Brunswick Terrace, to be called Adelaide Crescent.

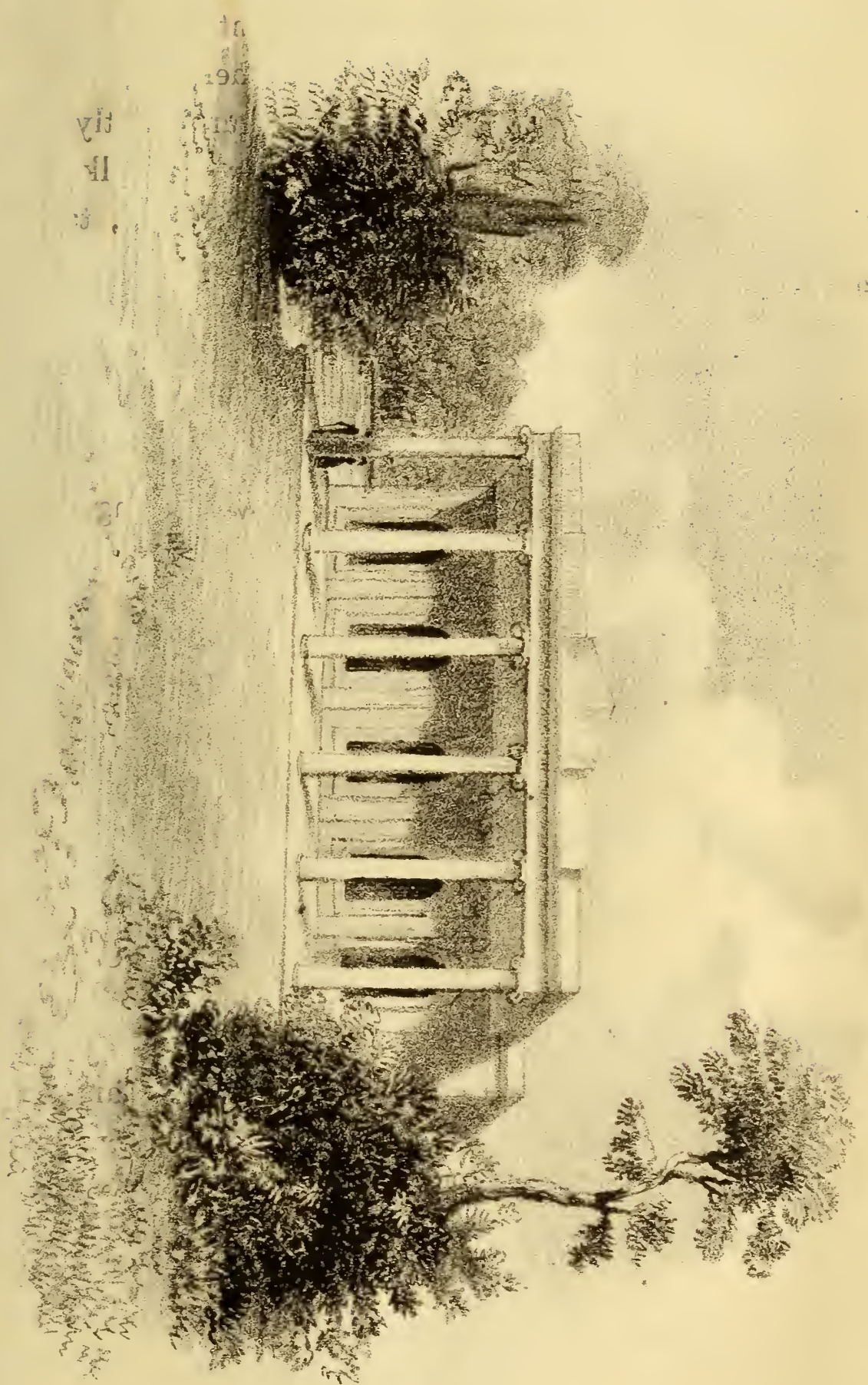
### THE FAIRS

Take place on Holy Thursday and September the 4th; and are held in the Cricket-ground, formerly Ireland Gardens, where are spacious lawns, a large swing, and rooms for refreshments.

### BRIGHTON PARK AND GERMAN SPA.

In the rear of the East part of the town is situated the Park, nearly in a direct line with Rock Gardens, and Egremont-place. It was commenced in the year 1824, and is at present complete in every thing, except that which time alone can bring to perfection:—the trees are as yet in their infancy, but still, from their present flourishing condition, there is every prospect of their finally arriving at maturity.

One of the leading features of this projection, is the



16

16

THE TEMPLE OF AFRICA





German Spa Establishment, where chemical imitations of the celebrated mineral waters of Germany are prepared in such perfection, as not to be distinguishable either in taste or effect from the original springs. They present to the invalid the waters of Carlsbad, Ems, Marienbad, Auschowitz, Eger, Pyrmont, Spa, Geilnau, Selters, Seidschütz, Pulina.

During the summer months the place is much and fashionably frequented by those anxious to derive benefit from the waters. There also are archery walks. Two villas have been erected in the Park, which, with elegance of design, combine all the advantages of rural situation.

The whole is now surrounded by a wall of moderate height, round which a road has been formed. The entrances are opposite Egremont Place and Park Street, both of which open into Edward Street.

The prices of subscription to the German Spa, are 1*l.* 1*s.* weekly.

### THE CHALYBEATE.

Notice was first drawn to this spring, from the circumstance of its depositing an ochrous sediment in a natural reservoir, into which it flowed. Dr. Russel was one of the first who turned their attention to it; and, upon analyzing it, he found it to possess a valuable medicinal property, and accordingly enclosed the reservoir.

A commodious and elegant building, comprising a reading-room and other conveniences, has been recently erected, together with a pretty rustic cottage. It is in a



most retired and picturesque place, and is nearly surrounded with trees, which cause it to be much frequented in summer, as well for the beauty of its situation, as for the purpose of drinking the water.

The following analysis is extracted from a treatise by Dr. Marcet, which is full of very interesting information concerning the qualities of the spring: he finds 16 ounces of the water to contain,—

Muriate of Soda.....	3.0
Muriate of Magnesia.....	0.75
Sulphate of Lime .....	4.0
Oxide of Iron .....	1.4
Silica .....	0.14
Solid contents .....	9.29
Cubic inches of Carbonic Acid Gas in 100 cubic inches of water .....	9.29
Temperature—Cold.	

### WICK HOUSE

Is near the Chalybeate, and is the residence of the Rev. Dr. Everard who, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton, has the issuing of tickets of admission to the Royal Chapel.

### THE TEMPLE

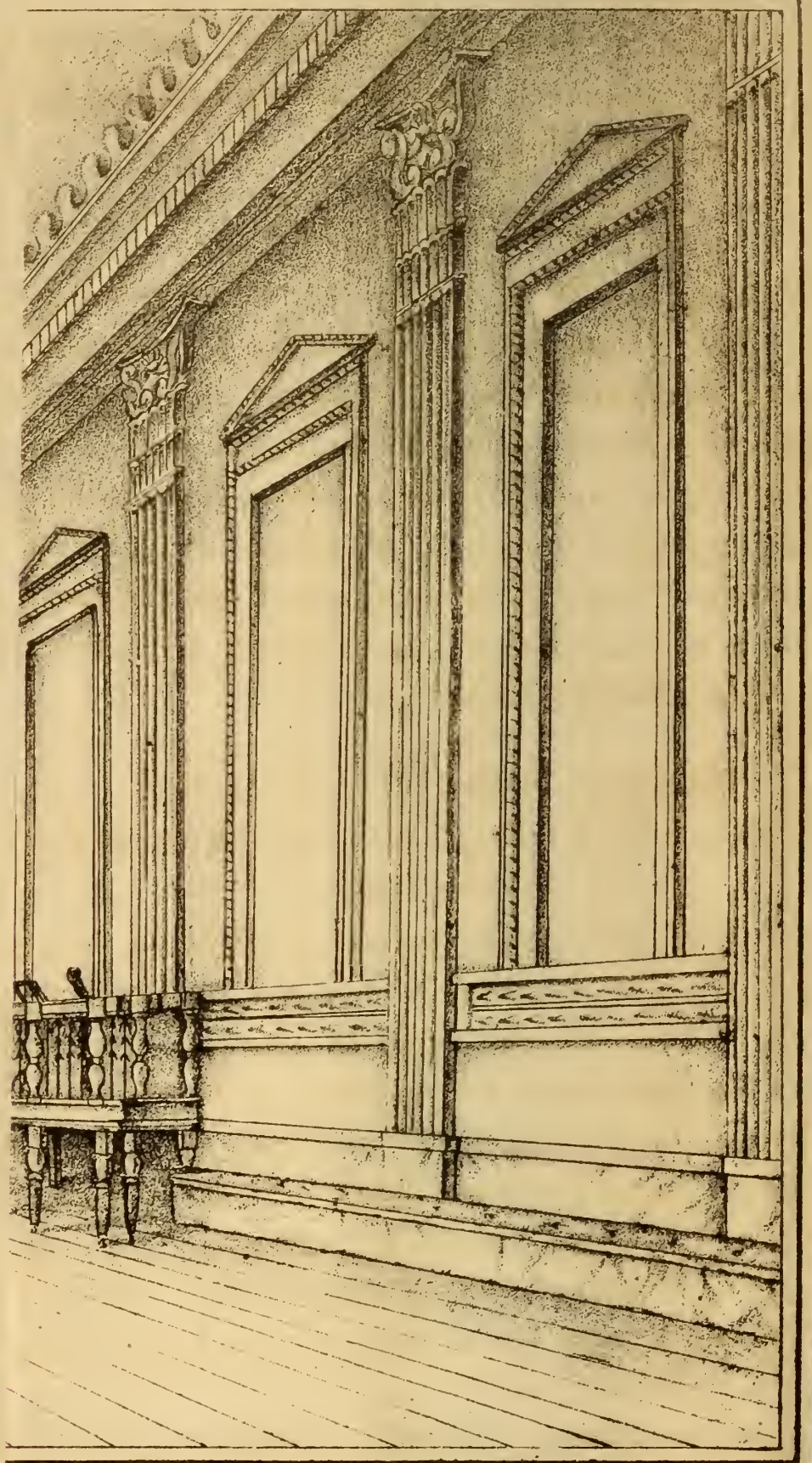
Is situated between Wick House and the Church Hill. It was formerly the residence of T. R. Kemp, Esq. M. P. but is now a school, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fennell.

### BAZAARS.

The principal one is on the Grand Parade, and







formerly a picture gallery. The others are on the old Steyne, lately Lucombe's library; and the Albion Bazaar, Grand Junction Parade.

### THE THEATRE

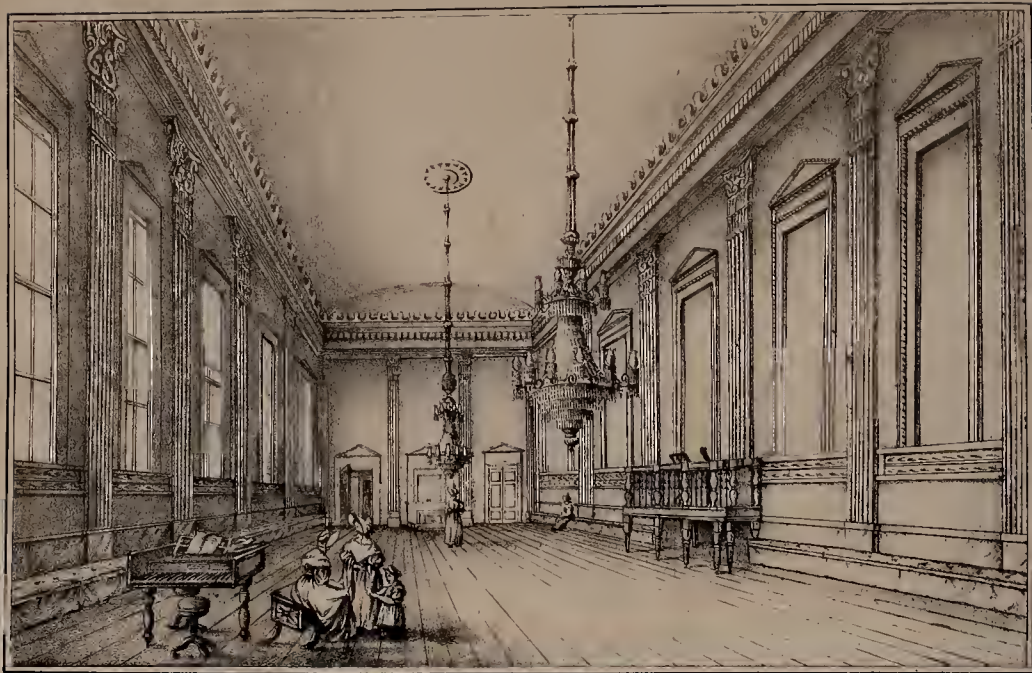
is situated in the New Road, and under the present manager, Mr. Vining, has undergone a complete renovation, being decorated in a very chaste and elegant style, and warmed with air stoves. It is allowed to be the prettiest Theatre out of London, and very commodious. The performances commence at seven o'clock,—Boxes four shillings, Pit two shillings, Gallery one shilling: half-price, nine o'clock,—Boxes two shillings, Pit one shilling and sixpence, Gallery sixpence.

### MESSRS. WRIGHT AND SON'S ROYAL NEWBURGH ASSEMBLY ROOMS, CANNON PLACE,

present a new and very striking feature in the town of Brighton. The want of an elegant and commodious Saloon for public and private balls, concerts, &c. has long been a desideratum, and the spirited undertaking of the proprietors of these rooms will, it is much to be hoped, meet with its justly deserved reward and support. The rooms may be viewed (gratis) by application to either of Messrs. Wright and Son's establishments, where every facility for the Visitor is afforded in a kind and attentive manner.

The grand room has a peculiar advantage for the effect of music, from its extraordinary height and general proportions. The first concert patronized by the Royal Family, was given by Mr. Wright, senior, (an old established professor of music,) in February, 1833, when the





ROYAL NEWBURGH ASSEMBLY ROOM





room displayed an assemblage of nearly 600 of the nobility and gentry. The concert afforded was of the first order, and added considerably to the reputation of the proprietors as musical professors. The property has a frontage North of 124 feet, and the architecture is a fanciful Corinthian. *The Room* itself is 65 feet by  $34\frac{1}{2}$ , and 35 feet high, terminating by a coved ceiling. The lighting of the room is effected by two of the most costly chandeliers we have ever beheld, consisting of 45 lights which are intended for gas, but may be used with wax lights.

In addition to balls, concerts, lectures, &c. it is the intention of the proprietors to let the room by the night to those noblemen and families who may be desirous of giving soirees (either) de danse or musicale, and who have not convenience in their own residences, or are desirous of avoiding the trouble and disarrangements which occur on such occasions. The architect was Mr. H. Wilds.

In conclusion, the female part of distinguished visitors to this fashionable watering place, will not be slightly gratified by gaining Messrs. Wright's permission to visit this elegant Saloon on Tuesday and Friday mornings, the room being on those days occupied by Mr. Charles Wright, (a justly appreciated professor of dancing,) as an academy for the junior branches of noblemen and gentlemen's families, residents and visitors of Brighton.

#### OLD SHIP, BALL AND CONCERT ROOMS.

The room is ninety feet in length, and decorated in a most elegant manner. It is lighted with handsome chandeliers, and the large plate-glass facing the entrance reflects the gay scene, and gives the whole a splendid and beautiful effect.

## THE ANTHEUM, OR ORIENTAL GARDEN.

This spirited undertaking was erected at the expense, and under the sole management of Mr. Phillips, the botanist. It was situated behind Adelaide Terrace. Its vast dome of iron, representing the inverted calyx of an expanded flower, was the largest in the world, being 492 feet in circumference; and thus exceeding that of St. Paul's cathedral by 168 feet, and that of St. Peter's, at Rome, by 102 feet. It rested on iron supporters, which passed through the centre of brick piers; and was covered with glass, imparting warmth and shelter to an immense assemblage of the most rare and splendid specimens of tropical vegetation. The interior, laid out in gravelled walks, was diversified by gentle eminences, and contained a basin for aquatic plants. On the 6th of September, 1833, a few days after its completion, this stupendous specimen of human art fell with a tremendous crash, resembling the sound of cannon; and the million of sparks, emitted from the falling iron, appeared like a flame of fire. Happily no lives were lost, and we hope the grand pile may again arise triumphantly from its ruins.

## THE POOR HOUSE.

The old poor-house was situated on the spot where the newly-erected market now stands: it had been built in 1733 upon the site of a chapel formerly belonging to a convent of mendicant friars, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, erected by the Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes, who obtained a grant of the ground from the lord of the manor. The chapel, it is supposed, was destroyed by fire when the French pillaged the town in 1513.

But as the population increased, the old building was found insufficient to answer the purposes for which it was intended, and accordingly, in 1821, the present work-house



was commenced: it stands on Church-hill, near the parish church of St. Nicholas, on a spot particularly adapted for such an establishment from the airiness of its situation. The house is 191 feet in length, and is divided into four distinct parts, in order to class its inmates in the most regular manner.

The central division consists of an entrance-hall, working room, and committee-room for the examination of applicants, the overseers and clerk's office, and the governor's room, and also proper sleeping apartments. Adjoining to these rooms to the North, are apartments for females, including sick persons, lying-in women, children in the nursery, and all females not capable of executing laborious work.

In the next division of the house, which forms the North wing, are wards for males not capable of doing hard work. These wards are fifty feet in length and twenty-five in depth, and consist of sleeping-rooms, eating-rooms, proper places for the sick, and a school for boys.

The Southern division of the house, adjoining the centre, comprises apartments for males who are able to work; the upper story of which is divided into sleeping-rooms, and the lower stories consist of work-rooms, a school-room, and an eating-room.

Each of these divisions opens into a separate yard. That belonging to the South wing contains in it a mill for grinding corn, a manufactory of very excellent whiting, and workshops for dressing flax, carding wool, &c. The flour consumed in the house is ground by the paupers, who also manufacture and make up their own clothing; and prepare for sale, whiting, ropes, cords, door-mats, rugs, sacking of every description, and other articles.

The South wing, which forms the next division, is of the same dimensions as that on the North, and is separated into sleeping-rooms, an eating-room, and a work-room.

Behind the central division, already mentioned, is a lofty kitchen, a wash-house, brew-house, bake-house, and a very spacious laundry, in the fitting up and furnishing of which every regard has been paid to the cleanliness, convenience, and comfort of the inmates. There is a garden of about nine acres attached to the Workhouse.

At a short distance from the house an Infirmary has been erected for the reception of the sick paupers.

### FISHERY.

As has been before stated, the greater part of the inhabitants of Brighton formerly depended for subsistence on the success of the fisheries, but as the town increased in size and importance, these fisheries gradually decreased; and now, though the number of boats has diminished from eighty to fourteen, besides trawl boats, a large quantity of fish is sent, immediately on landing, to London.

The chain of nets used for taking mackerel is almost of an incredible length, both as to extent and depth, and thousands of fishes are sometimes captured at a single draught. The portion which is not sent to London is detailed at the fish-market held on the beach, to the South of the Grand Junction Parade, at a price regulated by the success of the voyage. The herring season commences in the middle of October, and the fish may be purchased in the town and neighbourhood at the low rate of sixpence per dozen. Soles and whittings are occasionally cheap in proportion. It is not uncommon for the fishermen to find in their nets pilchards, skates, whittings, and occasionally mullets, turbot, and various other kinds of flat fish. The prawns, shrimps, and escalops caught here are of a superior flavour, and particularly the latter, which are in season early in the spring, and though but little known in the



metropolis, are really of a most delicate and nutritious quality.

### VICARAGE.

The Vicarage-house is built on the site of the Prior's lodge, which formed one of the appurtenances of the convent of St. Bartholomew. The old building was used as the vicarage until the year 1790, when the whole was pulled down and the present one erected.

In digging the foundation many skeletons and bones were discovered, as was the case with the old poor-house, which gives rise to the supposition that the principal burial-ground of the place had been where the two buildings were situated. The present vicarage is a neat house in the vicinity of the market.

### MARKET.

The old Market-place and Town-hall were, in 1828, pulled down as inconvenient, and a new market was immediately erected and opened in the year 1830. It is erected on the site of the old town-hall. The building is both lofty and spacious, and is in the shape of the letter T. The principal entrances are in East-street, Black-lion-street, and Market-street, near the cliff; but farther improvements are contemplated in the approach on the side from the sea. Its situation in the centre of the town, and the unconfined atmosphere of the place, as well as the price of provisions there disposed of, render it a constant place of resort to those who superintend the business of house-keeping.

The market is well supplied with every species of poultry, meat, fish, and vegetables which the season affords.

It is open every day in the week till six o'clock in the evening, and two hours later on Saturday.

### THE TOWN HALL,

Erected at an expense of £30,000, is an immense pile of building, with three double porticoes. Its dimensions are 144 feet by 113. It contains in the basement story, rooms for confinement, and above these, offices for the magistrates, &c. with a large room used as a market. Ascending the stair case, we come to a spacious apartment for the petty sessions, with others for private business, and a room for the commissioners of the town. The upper story contains a handsome assembly room.

Great improvements have been effected in order to improve the access: many small houses are removed and obstructions taken away, so that the building has now an open and unconfined situation.

### THE CATTLE MARKET

Is held on the Church Hill, adjoining the Work-house garden: it was opened on Thursday, January 5th, 1832, and is held every Thursday.

### THE CORN MARKET

Is held at the King and Queen Inn, Marlborough-place, every Thursday, where the several species of grain are disposed of by sample, according to the custom of the place.

### THE FISH MARKET

Is held on the Beach, South of the Grand Junction Parade, and is supplied from the boats immediately on their landing. Those fishes which are most abundant have been before mentioned, and they are sold either wholesale or retail at moderate prices





### THE BEACH.

Although from the looseness of the shingle or dampness of the sands, the beach is but little frequented now that the Esplanades have been formed, it nevertheless affords many pleasant strolls. The shells which may be found here are neither numerous nor of uncommon kinds, and many so minute as hardly to be distinguished from the stones they are intermingled with. They consist principally of the following :—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Ostrea</i> , oyster.                       | 13. <i>Mya Arenaria</i> , sand-gaper.           |
| 2. <i>Mytilus</i> , muscle.                      | 14. <i>Tellina</i> , tellen.                    |
| 3. <i>Solen</i> , razor sheath.                  | 15. <i>Donax</i> , wedge shell.                 |
| 4. <i>Turbo</i> , perriwinkle.                   | 16. <i>Cypræa Europea</i> , European cowry.     |
| 5. <i>Buccinum</i> , whelk.                      | 17. <i>Trochus</i> , top shell.                 |
| 6. <i>Helix</i> , sea snail.                     | 18. <i>Dentalis</i> , tooth shell, or windpipe. |
| 7. <i>Trochus</i> , cone.                        | 19. <i>Teredo</i> , ship worm, and              |
| 8. <i>Cardium</i> , cockle.                      | 20. <i>Echinus</i> , or sea egg.                |
| 9. <i>Patella</i> , limpet.                      |   |
| 10. <i>Serpula</i> , pipe shell.                 |   |
| 11. <i>Pecten</i> , scallop.                     |   |
| 12. <i>Lepas Verruca</i> , wart-formed barnacle. |   |



The marine productions usually met with are various, and worthy of minute examination, though not different from those which are common on the southern coast. Among the algæ, or sea-weed, are—

1. *Fucus Vesiculosus*, or *bladder fucus*, of an olive colour, and useful for many important purposes. The bladders are filled with a mucus highly beneficial when applied to a medicinal use. The whole plant makes an excellent manure; and in the islands of Skye and Jura serves for a winter fodder for cattle. In the Western Islands it is also burned into kelp, or potash, with which glass and porcelain are made.

2. *Fucus Serratus*, or *sea wrack*, which produces its seeds in July and August. It consists of a flat, radical dichotomous leaf, about two feet long, having a flat stalk or rib divided like the leaf, and running in the middle of it, through all its various ramifications. It is not applied to any other purpose than covering fish over, in order to keep them alive and moist.

3. *Fucus Plicatus*, or *matted fucus*, resembling what anglers call Indian grass in colour and substance, and generally from three to six inches long.

4. *Fucus Saccharinus*, or *sea belt*. The substance of this is cartilaginous and leathern, and the leaf quite ribless. It is single, simple, linear, and elliptic, fringed or puckered at the edge, and from two to ten feet in length. The root is attached to the stones like claws. The inhabitants of Iceland make a kind of pottage of this fucus, boiling it in milk, and eating it with a spoon. They also soak it in fresh water, dry it in the sun, and then lay it up in wooden vessels, where, in a short time, it is covered with a white efflorescence of a sweetish taste, whence its name is derived. This they eat with butter: their cattle also



get fat upon this plant. It is sometimes eaten by the poor on the coasts of England, being boiled as a pot herb, and is frequently hung up as an hygrometer to denote the humidity of the atmosphere. In dry weather it is harsh and stiff, but previous to rain will be found soft, flexible and damp.

5. The next species is the *Fucus Plocamium*, or *pectinated fucus*; of a beautiful bright red or purple colour, except when dry and bleached, when it is white, yellow, or variegated. The fructifications are minute, spherical, capsules, or smooth dark red globules on the sides of the branches, some few of them supported on short foot stalks: this is the sort most admired by ladies who are fond of pictures composed of marine vegetables.

6. *Fucus Filum*, or *thread fucus*, found on the sea rocks, and waving under the water like long strings. It consists only of a simple unbranched naked cylindrical stalk three or four yards long, from the size of a large fiddle string to that of a thick packing cord: when recent it is nearly black; but when dried, yellow or white, smooth on the outside, full of mucus within, and intercepted by transverse cells visible only when the plant is held between the eye and the light; the stalks skinned and twisted when half dry, may be made into a tough species of cord.

To these may be added the *corallines*, a numerous family, which, though commonly supposed to be vegetables, are really animal productions, each branch being in fact an insect town. They are of various colours, as white, purple, olive-green, &c.: some, as the *articulated*, of a stony consistence, and others, as the *vesiculated* and *col-liferous*, of a tough horny substance. All of them form beautiful and interesting objects for the microscope; and whatever their colours when fresh, bleach and become white by long exposure to the sun and air.

Among the objects of curiosity occasionally met with, are the asterias or star fish, of various sizes, with five arms furnished with tentaculæ, and having its mouth in the centre; thousands of sand hoppers, like small shrimps; sea anemones or animal flowers, with their beautifully tinted arms like leaves of various dyes; the sea mouse, (*nereis gigantea*,) a most singular animal with tufts of hair on the sides, of a green colour, brilliant as the feather of the peacock; the sea nettle, resembling a lump of jelly, and about the size of a common tea saucer; that gigantic polypus; the sepia or cuttle fish; the spawn of the whelk enclosed in numerous white semi-transparent vesicles, and congregated into clusters, resembling the fading blossoms of the guelder rose; the spawn of the cat fish, of an oblong shape, as if enclosed in a brown leathern case.

Another common, but very curious marine animal, is the hermit-crab, which, in shape, resembles a lobster, but has only its head and claws covered with a shell, the body being soft, and entirely unprotected. To remedy this inconvenience, the hermit crab seizes upon the unoccupied shell of some whelk, or other univalve, and projecting its eyes and armed forceps from the mouth, seizes upon its tiny prey without being itself exposed to a retaliatory attack. As it increases in size it changes its habitation for a larger. There is yet another animal, which, though so minute in size, as to be invisible to the naked eye, from its immense numbers, and brilliant appearance, produces an effect which cannot fail to strike the beholder with wonder, and not unfrequently, with alarm. This is a small phosphoric insect, (*nereis phosphorans*,) which at certain seasons, and on dark nights, is seen in such amazing quantities, that every wave which breaks has the appearance of liquid fire, while every pool



and puddle on being stirred with a stick, or with the foot of the passenger, flashes with the blaze of a million gems.

Many of the vessels which supply the town with coal discharge their cargoes upon the beach, and it affords a busy scene when the traders' carts struggle to and fro over the loose stones, and are ranged under the sides of the vessels to receive their loads. The shore, however, is dangerous, and wrecks are by no means unfrequent: and when the south-west winds blow hard, although the beach is sufficiently steep to allow a vessel at low water to float with the high tide, yet is it unable to get out to sea, and is often dashed to pieces by the waves.

Smuggling was formerly carried on to a great extent on this part of the coast, but now, owing to the vigilance of the Preventive Service men, is considerably diminished.

### THE RACE COURSE

Is on the summit of the Downs, to the North and North-East of Brighton, on one of the loftiest eminences in the vicinity of the place. It commands an extensive view of the ocean, the town, and the adjacent country: the fine air coming fresh from the sea is of uncommon purity and salubrity.

The course extends over part of the hill called Whitehawk Hill, where are the remains of an ancient triple intrenchment, which is by some supposed to be a Roman, and by others a Celtic fortification, though it is probable that it was the resort of the distressed Britons in the times of danger and trouble. From the summit of the hill there is an extensive view of the bay, and in clear weather the eye can catch the Isle of Wight to the West, just skirting the horizon, while Beachy Head is distinguishable towards the East.

The race-stand commands a full view of the whole course, and at the time of the races, (generally the three last days of July,) is filled with a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, and the whole place is gaily crowded with the inhabitants and visitors of the town.

To the botanist, the Downs will afford a never-failing field of enquiry. Many rare and peculiar productions of vegetable nature being here indigenous. As specimens the following may be selected :—

*Anchusa sempervirens*, *evergreen alkanet*, (on sunny banks.)

*Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *thorowax*, (on rocks.)

*Bupleurum tenuissimum*, *slender thorowax*, (marshy shore.)

*Campanula hederacea*, *ivy-leaved campanula*, (sides of Downs.)

*Centaurea solstitialis*, *St. Barnaby's star thistle*.

*Chenopodium olidium*, *stinking orach*, (various.)

*Chironia pulchella*, *dwarf centaury*, (on Downs.)

*Crambe maritima*, *sea kale*, (chalk cliffs.)

*Cynosurus echinatus*, *rough dog's-tail grass*.

*Erodium moschatum*, *musky stork's-bill*, (various.)

*Iris fætidissima*, *stinking iris*, (various.)

*Mentha rotundifolia*, *round-leaved mint*, (various.)

*Menyanthes nymphaloides*, *fringed buck-bean*, (in ditches.)

*Ophrys monorchis*, *musk ophrys*, (hill sides.)

*Orchis ustulata*, *dwarf orchis*, (on Downs.)

*Phytanma orbiculare*, *round-headed rampion*, (various.)

*Ruppia maritima*, *sea ruppia*, (beach.)

*Salicornia*, *samphire*, (cliffs.)

*Thesium linophyllum*, *bastard toad-flax*, (on hills.)



*Turrius hirsuta*, *hairy tower mustard*, (on Downs.)

*Vicia Bythinica*, *rough podded vetch*, (on cliffs.)

Nor is it the botanist alone to whom the Downs present a never-failing field of enquiry. Upon their summits the antiquarian may roam among the verdant relics of past generations, and indulge in all the conjectures and recollections, which the surviving labours of a departed age are calculated to inspire. Here, where once resounded the busy hum of labouring thousands, employed in raising the mounds and intrenchments which war, "horrid war" demanded,—is now to be heard nothing but the song of the soaring lark, as she trills her joyful lay of gratitude and praise. Here, where once roamed the fierce unconquered Celt, amid the clash of steel, and the neighing of the steed which, harnessed to the scythe-armed chariot, waited in savage suspense the shock of war,—is now only to be seen the peaceful shepherd watching his fleecy charge, or idly gazing at the shadows of the passing clouds: while that great deep beneath, whose bosom was once torn by the dark prows of the hostile and invading fleets, now bears only on its placid waves the fruits of industry, the blessings of commerce, or the proud bulwarks of our favored land.

On the summit of the race hill was formerly a signal tower, erected during the late war, but it has since been destroyed. Hollingbury Hill, which is situated to the North of the town, may here be noticed as containing farther remains of an ancient entrenchment. It is here that three tumuli have been discovered, as well as Roman coins from Antoninus Pius to Philip, "during which tract of time Britain was probably a Roman province," says Dr. Rhellan, who studies to prove that the fortifications were constructed upon Roman principles.

## KEMP TOWN

is situated to the Eastward of Brighton, at a place called Black Rock. The whole has a Southern aspect, and includes a square larger than Grosvenor-square, London, opening from the centre of a crescent, whose span (eight hundred feet) is at least two hundred feet greater than the celebrated Royal Crescent at Bath, and terminated at both extremities by a wing of three hundred and fifty feet. The fronts of the houses are adorned with columns, pilasters, and entablatures of the Corinthian order, surmounted by corresponding balustrades; and the crescent and square are filled-in with cast iron of a new and elegant design. There is a fine Esplanade in front, with a tunnel from the lawn. The whole extent of the building façade exceeds three thousand feet. The duke of Devonshire, the earl of Bristol, and others of the nobility, have splendid mansions here.

## DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK TERRACE &amp; SQUARE.

At the Western extremity of Brighton, in the adjoining parish of Hove, a magnificent building arrangement has been laid out, and is rapidly advancing towards completion, under the superintendence of Mr. Busby, the Architect. The site of this grand continuation of the town, which ranks among the most favoured building speculations in Great Britain, occupies an area of thirty-five acres, extending one thousand six hundred and fifty feet from East to West, and thirteen hundred feet from North to



South; abutting on the East on the Western boundary of Brighton parish; on the South, on the sea; on the West and North, on the estate of T. S. N. Goldsmid, Esq. The plan comprises Brunswick Terrace, Brunswick Square, Brunswick Place, Waterloo Street, Market Street, Brunswick Market, the Wick Road, and the New Western Road.

Brunswick Terrace consists of forty-two splendid houses, in four divisions, all fronting the sea; the first containing six houses, the two next each thirteen, and the fourth division ten. These houses have generally twenty-five feet frontage, from forty to forty-five feet of depth, exclusive of external domestic offices, with stabling and coach-houses erected in the rear. Brunswick Square lies between the two greatest divisions of the Terrace: it extends about seven hundred feet from North to South, and about three hundred from East to West, being open to the sea on the South side, but enclosed on the three remaining sides by fifty-four houses of the same general class as those on the Terrace, excepting an opening of ninety-eight feet in the centre of the northern side from whence a spacious road is carried in a direct line to Wick House. The foot pavement in the square is twelve feet wide.

An act of Parliament has lately been passed, appointing twenty-one Commissioners to regulate the local affairs of the district.

#### ADELAIDE CRESCENT

Is named after our benevolent Queen, and, with its Ter-

race, proves one of the handsomest ornaments to this imposing part of the town.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS.

Desirous of avoiding undue preference where all are excellent, although differing in their attractions according to their local situations, and the varied inclinations of their frequenters, these establishments are here arranged in ALPHABETICAL ORDER. It may, however, be premised, that their proprietors are all Booksellers as well as Stationers, and that at any of them every newly published work may be obtained on the same terms as in London.

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N<sup>o</sup>. 154, North-street, is an old and very capital concern, embracing above twenty thousand volumes in every branch of science. Hither may the student resort, secure from the interruptions of the giddy and the gay, to pursue with new ardour his favorite and soul-elevating pursuit; while the mere idler may gratify himself by an occasional peep at the newspapers and magazines, of which a general assortment will be found in the adjoining reading-room, where charts and plans are provided for the convenience of reference.

Subscriptions, 1*l*. 6*s*. per Annum, and 7*s*. per Month; or 2*s*. 6*d*. per week.

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Six Months...	1	10	0	One Month...	0	10	6
Three Months.	1	0	0	Fortnight ....	0	7	0

#### THE ROYAL MARINE LIBRARY,

On the Marine Parade, is well supplied with every popu-



lar work, especially such as are calculated for the fair sex; and the tables (which are placed in the bow windows, and command delightful views of the ocean and Chain Pier) are supplied with all the best newspapers and periodical works, as well as with several capital telescopes.

### MESSRS. WRIGHT & SON'S ROYAL COLONADE LIBRARY, MUSIC SALOON, & READING ROOMS.

This establishment is situated in North-street, at the corner of the New Road, and contains between seven and eight thousand volumes of History, Biography, Novels, French and Italian, and all the best Modern Publications. The Reading Room is frequented both by Ladies and Gentlemen, and is daily supplied with a profusion of London morning and evening papers, besides the French and weekly English journals, magazines, reviews, and general popular periodicals. The terms of subscription are—

#### ONE PERSON.

Annual . . . . .	£1	6	0	Two Months ..	£0	11	0
Half-yearly ..	0	18	0	One Month ...	0	7	0
Quarterly ....	0	14	0	Fortnight ....	0	4	0

#### TWO PERSONS.

Annual . . . . .	£2	2	0	Two Months ..	£0	16	0
Half-yearly ..	1	10	0	One Month ...	0	11	0
Quarterly ....	1	1	0	Fortnight ....	0	7	0

#### FAMILY SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual . . . . .	£3	3	0	Two Months ..	1	1	0
Half-yearly ...	2	2	0	One Month ..	0	16	0
Quarterly ....	1	10	0	Fortnight ....	0	11	0

The above Terms include the advantages of the Library and Reading-room;—the latter scale allowing an unlimited number of books from the catalogue, and the first reading of all new works.

At Messrs. Wright and Son's establishment will also

be found a superior selection of harps, piano-fortes, and every other musical instrument, for hire by the year, month, or week, on reasonable terms. Messrs. Wright and Son have lately received an express command from Their Majesties, to hold the appointment of booksellers and stationers to the household at Brighton.

This establishment is particularly patronized and frequented by the army, navy, and clergy.

MESSRS. WRIGHT & SON'S ROYAL ESPLANADE  
CIRCULATING LIBRARY, READING ROOM,  
AND MUSIC SALOON,

(Corner of Cannon-place,) 62, King's Road, is an establishment well worthy the distinguished patronage it receives from all the Nobility and Gentry, residents and visitors of the Western part of Brighton. The library is fitted up in a pleasing and attractive style, and the situation is one of the most delightful in the town, being directly facing the new and attractive Esplanade, and commanding one of the finest sea views. A very superior Reading Room is attached, and is fitted up in a commodious and elegant style. All the London papers, together with the weekly and provincial, and the French Journals, are also taken in here for the accommodation of subscribers, and the *Hampshire Telegraph* for the use of Navy officers. No difficulty will be found in obtaining all the newest works, which (as at the Colonnade Library) are supplied in large quantities, immediately on publication. The terms are—

Annual . . . . .	£1	6	0	Two Months..	£0	11	0
Half-yearly ..	0	18	0	One Month...	0	7	0
Quarterly ....	0	14	0	Fortnight ....	0	4	0



Terms for combining the above establishment and  
Messrs. Wright and Son's Royal Colonade Reading  
Rooms—

Annual . . . . .	£2	2	0	Two Months..	£0	16	0
Half-yearly ..	1	10	0	One Month...	0	11	0
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And a proportionate scale for Family or Season Subscriptions.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description on hire.  
*Booksellers, Stationers, and Music Sellers.*

### ST. JAMES'S LIBRARY,

Established in 1827, and conducted by Mr. Brewer, is  
liberally supplied with English and Foreign Literature.  
The terms of subscription are—

#### FAMILY SUBSCRIPTION.

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Half a Year ..	3	3	0	One Month ..	1	0	0
One Quarter..	2	0	0	Fortnight ....	0	12	0

#### INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year . . . .	£3	3	0	Six Weeks ...	£0	15	0
Half a Year ..	2	2	0	One Month ..	0	12	0
Quarter . . . . .	1	5	0	Fortnight ....	0	8	0
Two Months..	1	0	0	Week.....	0	5	0

#### FOR PERUSAL BY THE VOLUME.

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### SAUNDERS & SON'S LIBRARY, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

This is also a highly respectable establishment, where  
every attention is paid to the wishes of the subscribers.

Besides these are NASH'S LIBRARY, King's Road; BURN'S LIBRARY, 23, North-street, where Books are lent to read by the volume; Taylor's, North-street; and Sawyer's, Middle-street.

### OTHER BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

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### THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Are situated in Church-street, containing spacious apartments, each 75 feet long and 35 wide, for the instruction of girls and boys; and beneath them is the Book Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.



## SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES &amp; GENTLEMEN.

These Schools embrace every branch of polite and useful education, and every attention is paid to the comfort and improvement of the pupils.

Miss Chandler, 16, Marine-sq.	Mrs. Percy, Cavendish-place
Miss Ravenscroft, 1, Ditto	Mrs. Fuller, Ship-street
Miss Morrison, 1, Burlington-st.	Rev. Doctor Everard, Wick-house
Miss Swinlay, 89, Marine-parade	Rev. Mr. Fennell, Temple
Miss Poggi, Brunswick-terrace	Mr. Schofield, 21, Cannon-place
Miss Bourne, Oriental-place	Mr. Allfree, Glos'ter-place
Miss Wardell, Regency-square	Mr. Dempster, Marlbro'-place
Miss Boutein, New Steyne	Mr. Cooke, Devonshire-place
Misses Miller, Oriental-place	Rev. J. J. F. Filewood, Belle-vue-hall
Mrs. Annan, Cannon-place	Mr. M'Swinie, Kemp-town
Miss Mitchell, 9, Dorset-gardens	Rev. Doctor Proctor, Chichester-house, Kemp-town
Miss Hanley Brunswick-square	Rev. Mr. Edmond, Russel-square
Miss Green, Ditto	Mr. Grix, Marlbro'-place
Madame Lofandeux, Wick-road	
Misses Phipps, 3, Stanhope-place	

## THE NEW POLICE

Are here established, according to Mr. Peel's act, under the same regulations as in London.

## STEAM PACKETS.

Steam Packets start from the Chain Pier to Dieppe twice a week during April, May, August, and September; and three times a week during June and July; but they seldom ply in winter. The office is N<sup>o</sup>. 62, Ship-street, where places may be insured and passports obtained from the Agent, Mr. Black. The distance is twenty-seven leagues: it is generally performed in ten hours, and

even under the most unfavorable circumstances rarely exceeds twelve. The packets themselves present every accommodation to render the few hours of transit as convenient and agreeable as possible. When the wind is not favorable for the vessel to be moored alongside the Pier Head, it receives or lands its passengers at the North branch of Shoreham harbour, about three miles from the town. The following summary account of Dieppe may not be uninteresting to the reader, particularly as the general manners and customs of the place present a striking contrast to those of their English neighbours.

The appearance of Dieppe from the sea is very striking, not so much from the size of the place as from the contrast of the surrounding scenery. The cliffs on either side of the town, though not high, are steep and rugged, and the ancient chateau, which is built on an acclivity East of the town, adds to the wildness of the appearance.

Immediately facing the shore is an elegant building called the Caroline Baths, which was finished in the beginning of the year 1828. The bathing machines, which are not on wheels, are stationed before the building in two divisions, that on the East being allotted to the ladies, and that on the West to the gentlemen. The former, when attired in their bathing gowns, are carried into the sea by men appointed for that purpose, and generally remain there a considerable time, continually jumping up and sinking down with each wave in the most *original* manner! In the evening the gardens belonging to the baths, and the building itself, form the fashionable promenade of the town.



The Pier is situated West of the town, and at the East side of the river. When the packets arrive, this place is generally crowded; and the costume of the Native inhabitants, with their high conical caps and brightly coloured garments, present a very striking contrast with that of the English peasantry.

No sooner is the vessel moored alongside the quay, than the Custom-house officers take possession of the gangway, and scrutinize the passport of every passenger before he is to landing: the ordeal is very moderate as regards the gentlemen, but ladies are examined in an apartment of females appointed by Government, the excess of official tyranny is only to be equalled by its occasionally ludicrous results.

The Hotels are capacious and neat, and are mostly conducted on rather different principles from those of the English, are still very comfortable. The bed-rooms are large, but without carpets, and paved with red tiles, which are kept in a high state of polish. The beds are generally filled with wool instead of feathers.

The houses (excepting the modern buildings) present an unseemly appearance; many being in a decayed state. They have very high roofs; indeed so much so, that they contain two or three attic stories, and are finished in a careless and rough style. The two churches are very old buildings, and bear on their exterior evident traces of the popular revolution; the interior, however, of both, is simple and bold. The organs are very handsome, and well toned. It would perhaps be useless to go more into their details: every person who reflects upon religious

subjects will form his own estimate thereon, and most  
 ly appreciate the peculiarities of their tenets, as  
 s their many ostentatious forms and ceremonies of  
 p.

English Protestant Chapel is a plain building,  
 as formerly a concert-room. There is service every  
 y at one P. M.

Theatre is small, but very elegant; and the Public  
 om, situated near it, is capacious and handsomely  
 ed.

Castle is a massive old building with round turrets  
 and roofs: admission to it is only to be obtained by  
 der from one of the corporation of the town. On  
 are several turf fortifications raised in the time  
 e war, on which many cannon at present remain.

le of Dieppe is inconsiderable, consisting princi-  
 pally in *ornery*, laces, and toys. It is, however, famous  
 for *ivory* carving, which is carried to an exquisite  
 perfection; large vessels are modelled in a most  
 tif manner, the rigging and sails are made of threads  
 ngs of ivory, and the countenances and attitudes  
 rious groups of figures are wonderfully expressive.  
 tonsor who engrosses the principal business of the  
 town. a *smart young woman*, who takes her customers  
 by the nose in the most tender and *lady-like* manner  
 ble.

At Dieppe is the basin, yet unfinished, destined by  
 Buonaparte to receive the fleet of gun-boats which was to  
 sail from that port for the invasion of England. Years  
 have since elapsed, the mighty scheme is unaccomplished,



and over the projector's distant and lonely tomb may be uttered the exclamation of the Prophet:—"Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms, that made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof, that opened not the house of his prisoners? All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his own house; but thou art cast out like an abominable branch, thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land and slain thy people: the seed of evil doers shall never be renowned!"

Diligences to Rouen start several times daily, but the stranger who desires to visit the metropolis of France, must be provided with a farther passport for this city, otherwise he will not be allowed to proceed. The conveyances are now much lighter and more convenient than formerly, and perform the distance of about thirty-six miles in five hours. The view of the town from a neighbouring eminence on the road to Rouen is very beautiful, commanding a fine prospect of the adjacent country, as well as of the expanse of ocean skirting the horizon.

The roads about Dieppe are tolerably good; they are wide and unpaved, and are in many places bordered by apple-trees, which produce in autumn an immense quantity of fruit, which is manufactured into cider. The chateaux, or villas, are built near the roads, with high old-fashioned roofs, and in many places surrounded with the formal paraphernalia of ancient gardening, although very many are situated in pleasure-grounds laid out in a most tasteful manner, and themselves elegantly decorated.

The Norman peasantry are usually agreeable in person,

short in stature, and generally quick and shrewd. The women dress in a remarkable, though not altogether unbecoming costume, with extravagantly high caps, (like towers of linen) on their heads. But these even the young children have, not even in miniature, the head-dress being often at least half the size of the whole person of the wearer. The men generally use shoes made from solid timber.

The French vehicles are not among the least curious part of continental peculiarities. The Diligences have been imitated in London by the Omnibusses, but the former can only be drawn up very steep hills by the exertion of nine horses. The horses are harnessed in a most irregular manner, and the driver is seated on the near wheel horse, and in this manner drives usually from four to seven horses. He places little dependence on his reins, which are made of rope, but encourages his cattle by the most vehement gesticulations.

The principal hotels are, The Royale, Taylors', on the quay; Petit's, Hotel de Londres, and Delarue's; but for comforts and moderate charges, none are better than Durand's French house, opposite the market-place.

The coaches leave Dieppe for Paris every morning, at 5, 6, and 7 o'clock; and evening, at 6, and 7; inside 23 francs; rotonde, 18 francs; outside, 16 francs: they are generally from 16 to 20 hours on the road. Coach offices are at Petit's Hotel, and Delarue's, both on the quay, facing the steam-packets.

The Custom-house being near the landing-place, passengers are at once conducted there to be examined.



The passports are obtained at a small bureau, about three parts of the way up the *Grande Rue*. An Englishman of the name of Chapman superintends the clearing of the luggage, for which he expects a trifling gratuity.

A table d'hôte presents to a stranger a novel and interesting scene; novel, because the order of things seems completely reversed; and interesting, because any thing in the eating or drinking way must prove so to a hungry man. The master and mistress take the two opposite sides of the table, instead of the top and bottom; this plan affords a facility of communication, which would be impossible from the extreme ends of a long table. The company, generally consisting of all nations, range themselves promiscuously on either side; although it is considered the privilege of the lady who has made the longest stay in the house to take the top. Amongst Parisians who resort to watering places in France during the summer, many take up their residence at the hotels at so much per diem. They generally retain the same places at the table d'hôte during their stay. This will explain to strangers, the cause of so many long-necked bottles ranged along the table, to each of which is affixed a napkin, tied with a peculiar knot; some containing the remains of half-a-pint of *vin ordinaire*; others the remains of a bottle of small beer—the stranger must by no means place himself before any of these luxuries. The appearance of the guests is also deserving notice. Some are dressed in the most elegant dinner style, others with large bonnets and shawls; while some, from the recent effects

of sea sickness, look more dead than alive; gentlemen in black silk stockings and shoes, some in gaiters, and others in boots, covered with mud or dust; and to finish the picture, in come one or two officers of the garrison, whom a sudden shower has not only well drenched, but delayed till dinner is nearly over, which prevents the possibility of their shifting, should they be in possession of a second wardrobe.

The dinner is generally protracted to an unusual length, in consequence of the host carving and helping every thing himself. He begins with soup, then bouilli, (meat from which the soup is made); then is divided in small portions and handed round, larded veal, or some other made dish; fish follows, then poultry; after which, mutton cutlets; French beans, brocoli, or other vegetables are then served separately; pastry follows. The table is then cleared, with the exception of the cloth, for the dessert, which generally consists of apples, pears, biscuits, &c. with *butter and cheese*. After which, coffee and liqueur are introduced—but be it understood, this last is an *extra* charge. It is not the custom among the French to have their knife and fork changed with their plate.

Those who go to France for the purpose of seeing every thing strange, should invariably take up their abode at a French hotel.

In rewarding servants, at hotels in France, the best plan when paying your bill, is to add at the bottom, with your pencil,—servants so much, which is to include them all.

One franc and a half, or two francs from travellers who sleep at the house, is as much as is expected for the waiter,



chambermaid, and boots. If you are staying any length of time at an hotel, one franc per diem is always expected.

### THE BATTERY.

The present Battery was formed after the destruction of the one at the end of East-street. It stands to the south of the King's-road, and has lately been altered, in order to widen the road, which formerly was very narrow and inconvenient. There are six guns (28-pounders) constantly mounted, and the ammunition is preserved in a building behind Artillery-house.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Among the many improvements of Brighton may be mentioned the New Custom-house, which was commenced on the demolition of the old one in 1830. The plan is one which is capable of affording every convenience requisite in such a building. It is situated at the south end of West-street.

The regulations of the revenue are in every respect closely attended to, and the searches, as well personal as of boxes and luggage, are very strict.

The duty on bound books, one shilling and twopence per pound; on unbound books elevenpence; engravings, not coloured, one penny each, coloured twopence: all fancy goods fifty per cent.

### BARRACKS.

The cavalry barracks are situated about a mile from Brighton, on the Lewes road, and are calculated to con-

tain 625 private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. The south wing contains the officers' apartments, consisting of twenty-two rooms, together with rooms for the servants, and the mess, the barrack-master's office, the riding school, kitchens, &c. The granaries and forage barns form a distinct building in the centre, whilst the north wing is composed of thirty rooms for soldiers, with stables underneath. The military kitchen and other offices are detached, which adds much to the health and comfort of the men.

The hospital, a neat and commodious building, together with the armourers, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, and saddlers' shops, and the school-room, stand at the northern, and the guard-room and magazine at the southern extremity of the barrack-yard.

The infantry barracks are situated in Church-street, where are accommodations for about 400 men.

### BATHS.

The principal baths in Brighton are Mahomed's Turkish and Indian medicated vapour and shampooing baths, situated at the corner of the Junction Parade; Stammer's baths nearly adjoining; Lamprell's swimming baths at the bottom of East-street; Hobden's Artillery baths, facing the Battery; Wood's warm and cold sea-water baths near East-street: Williams's at the bottom of the Old Steyne; the New Steyne baths, and Smith's Brunswick baths in Western-street. There are also baths constructed at the outer head of the Chain Pier. Bathing machines are stationed on the beach for the



convenience of those who prefer an immersion in the sea itself.

### THE COLD BATH,

Whether in the open sea, or the more sheltered precincts of the bath, operates beneficially in a uniform manner—by re-action. It follows, therefore, that where it is employed for the restoration of strength, it should not be continued beyond a plunge, as by remaining in the water, the glow is checked, and a state of torpor and chilliness takes place of it, thus fostering, instead of removing, the original malady. To those who are in health and can swim, this effect will be counteracted by the muscular exercise employed.

Previous to bathing, the system should always be reduced by medicine, otherwise there may be danger of alarming results, especially to persons of a plethoric habit.

Moderate exercise should always precede cold bathing, and the best time is before breakfast.

Invalids, generally, should beware of resorting to cold bathing without first availing themselves of proper professional advice; and especially should those whose system is inflamed by excess avoid it, lest apoplexy or other fatal consequences should accompany it.

### WARM BATHING.

It is an obvious fact, that where disease is concerned, the use of the warm bath may be rendered far preferable to the cold one. Its manifest tendency is to promote

insensible perspiration, and its general result is, to cheer the spirits, accelerate the fluids in their course, improve the appetite, and invigorate the frame.

It will be necessary to reduce the system by powerful aperients previous to warm, as well as cold bathing; and the ordinary temperature should be about 96° of Farenheit. But the infirm and sickly must not fail to consult their medical adviser on this particular.

It should not be resorted to immediately after a hearty meal, and the period of immersion should not exceed one hour.

Its beneficial effects may be judged by the practice not being followed by flushings of heat and cold, loss of appetite, difficulty of breathing, inflation of the bowels, loss of strength, depression of spirits, or pain and giddiness in the head. Where these are its attendants it should immediately be discontinued; but if a contrary effect be experienced, it may safely be persisted in.

Where the constitution will not endure warm bathing under any regulations, the vapour bath may in general be beneficially employed.

The most suitable time is the forenoon, and it should be succeeded by gentle exercise, except where it is resorted to for promoting perspiration and keeping up the moisture of the skin, in which case the patient should immediately retire to bed.

### THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Is situated a little distance north of the Marine Parade, near St. George's Chapel. The building was erected by the



voluntary contributions of the public, and is maintained by subscriptions; each subscriber of two guineas being a Governor, and enabled to recommend annually one in-patient, and so in proportion. Every donor of twenty-five guineas is a Governor for life, and has the same privileges as the Subscriber of two guineas.

Not only is relief afforded to the inhabitants of the County, but any patient will be received on the recommendation of a Governor, provided they are not in the several states of disease specifically mentioned in the prospectus of the Institution. Accidents are received immediately without recommendation.

There is also a Fever-ward in a building detached from the Hospital, subject to the same regulations as above, in which every patient must be provided with two changes of linen, and pay five shillings weekly during his stay in the place, and the four first weeks in advance.

The funds of the establishment are at present in a most flourishing condition, and the benefits which are derived from the Institution are very extensive.

#### THE STORM OF 1824.

The night of Nov. 22nd was dark and gloomy, the hollow moaning of the wind and lowering aspect of the sky, gave ominous indications of an approaching tempest from the South-west. As it was what is called the top of the spring-tide, and the wind blew directly on the shore, the inhabitants of the Southern coast generally retired to rest not altogether without melancholy forebodings of approaching danger. The boats and bathing-machines were moved

higher up the beach from their accustomed stations; while the hardy tenants of the sea-side cot, sighed as they strove in vain to penetrate the deep gloom which, like a portentous shroud, hung over the surface of the agitated deep. Louder and louder grew the uproar of the elements as the night wore away, till at length the dawn revealed a spectacle the most awful that can be well conceived. The eye, on looking sea-ward, beheld successive sheets of dazzling foam, beneath whose uplifted banner the giant waves seemed advancing with tremendous strides to assail and swallow up the affrighted shore; now bursting with overwhelming force upon the trembling beach, and now with impetuous rage, dashing themselves to pieces against the opposing cliffs, accompanied by the united roar of winds and waters louder than the artillery of conflicting empires.

One object there was which, amidst the elemental strife, engaged the universal attention:—THE CHAIN PIER. There it stood, stretching far into the depths of ocean, now almost entirely submerged, and again lifting its graceful form, uninjured, above the retiring billows. Some of the outworks, not essential to the safety of the fabric, were swept away; but the PIER, though in appearance little calculated to sustain the shock, unsupported by masses of solid masonry, and consequently presenting little resistance to the violence of the storm, lost nothing of its firmness; standing, like the Christian amidst the noise and strife of an opposing world, secure on the basis of its foundation, and divested only of that which was never essential to its integrity. “The rain descended, and the



floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon it, but it fell not, for it was founded upon a ROCK !”

While the ocean thus raved beneath the fury of the tempest, the land presented an almost equal scene of ruin and dismay. Boats were dashed to atoms on the beach, whose owners vainly imagined they had been removed beyond the reach of the devouring flood. Weighty timbers, torn up from the groynes, acted the part of battering-rams, as, borne with resistless force against the feeble erections of human art, they mocked the vain attempts of man to withstand the destructive energy with which they were hurled. Entire houses were blown down, while others had their roofs torn off and windows blown in. Nor was it Brighton alone that suffered; the whole Southern and South-western coast of England groaned beneath its effects. The loss of lives and shipping between the Lizard Point and Beachy Head, was incalculable. Plymouth, Weymouth, Lyme, Teignmouth, and Sidmouth, stood pre-eminent in suffering.

#### PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Having thus far accompanied the reader in his daily researches within the limit of the town, we now propose directing him to the means afforded for engaging in the public ordinances of religion, and for the occupation of some of the hours of the sabbath; that

“Day of all the week the best,  
Emblem of eternal rest.”

Nor can we do this without affectionately reminding him, that he is an immortal being, and entreating that he will

avail himself of *some* of the means here afforded for engaging in “work and worship so divine,” remembering, that whatever be the motive which has directed him to this spot, it is the God who has commanded to “keep holy the sabbath day,” and who is the only “Author of every good and perfect gift,” upon whose blessing the attainment of the desired object exclusively depends.

Is that object the renovation of impaired health? “He healeth all thy diseases, He redeemeth thy life from destruction, and crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies,” and “He satisfieth thy mouth with good things, so that thy youth is renewed like the eagles.” Is tranquillity and freedom from worldly care the blessing desired? “Whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil.” Is it a desire to enjoy wealth honorably acquired, and liberally dispersed? “Thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is he that giveth thee power to get wealth; He maketh rich and addeth no sorrow thereto.” Do you come in search of esteemed friends or beloved relatives, and have you left your ordinary place of abode to the care of others? Still “thine own friend and thy father’s friend forsake not,” so shall “thy house be safe from fear, neither shall the rod of God be upon it;” and to sum up every argument in one, “What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?” Nor can we conclude this introduction without entering our protest against the open profanation of the holy sabbath, so daringly manifested in the practice of SUNDAY TRAVELLING, and SUNDAY PLEASURE PARTIES, a practice at once hostile to the



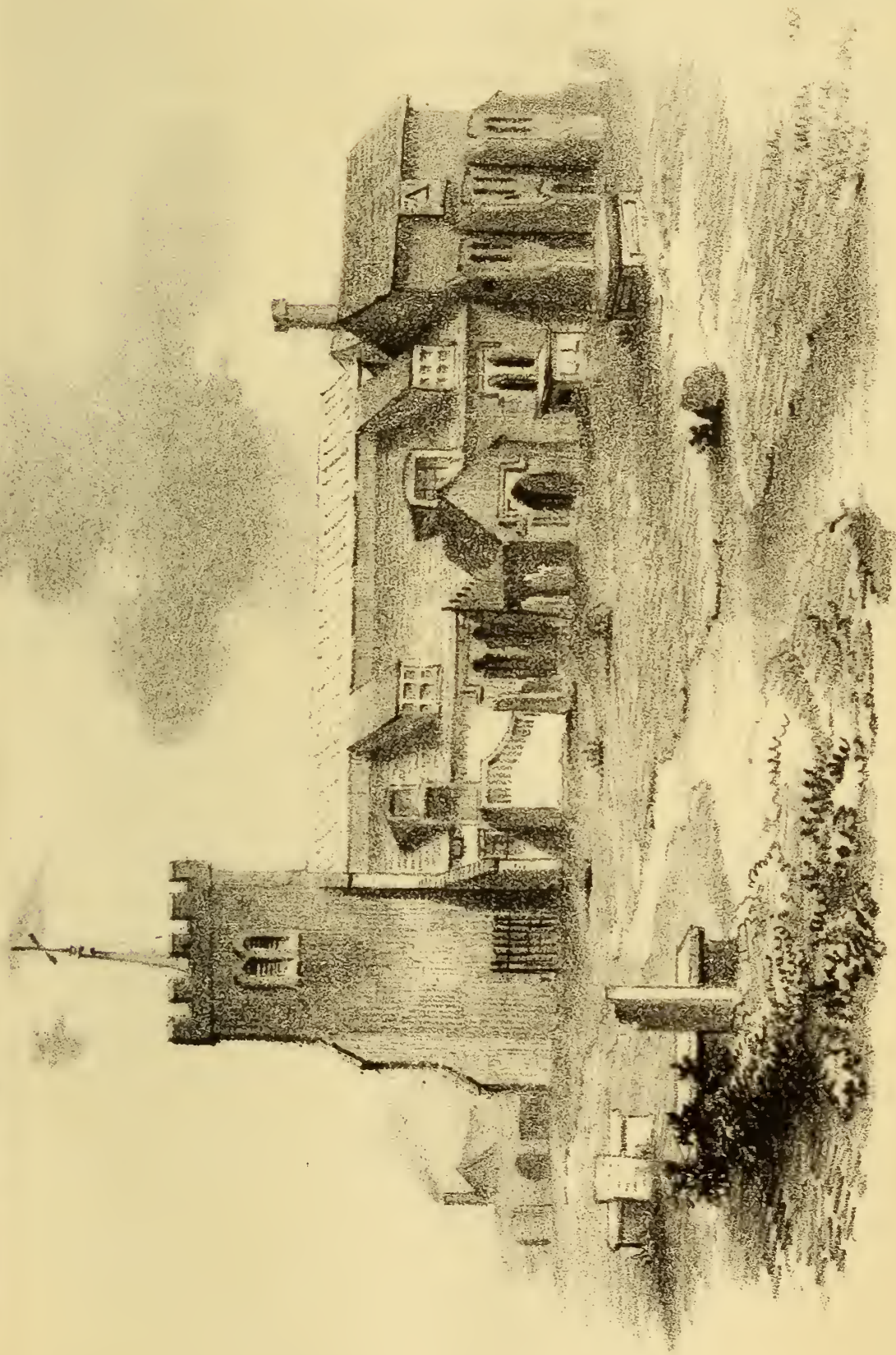
best interests of those who indulge in it, contrary to the express command of Jehovah, and productive of incalculable evils to the characters, as well as the fruitful parent of unnumbered vices in the conduct of those in subordinate situations, who must either be necessarily employed in carrying it forward, or at least become the witnesses of the pernicious example of their superiors.

**THE OLD CHURCH.**—The parish church of St. Nicholas stands upon a hill at the north-west part of the town, and is about fifty yards above the level of the sea at low water. It has a square tower, and the belfry contains eight bells, two having been removed to St. Peter's. The interior of the building is plain, though by no means inelegant. The body of the church is divided into two parts by a trellis-work screen near the east end, where is the communion-table. The pulpit and desk are in the other division. The interior is calculated to contain about 1400 persons.

The circular font is a curious remnant of antiquity, which tradition ascribes to Norman workmanship, but without any probable grounds. The exterior is divided into several compartments, the largest of which contains a bas-relief representation of our Lord at table with six of his Apostles.

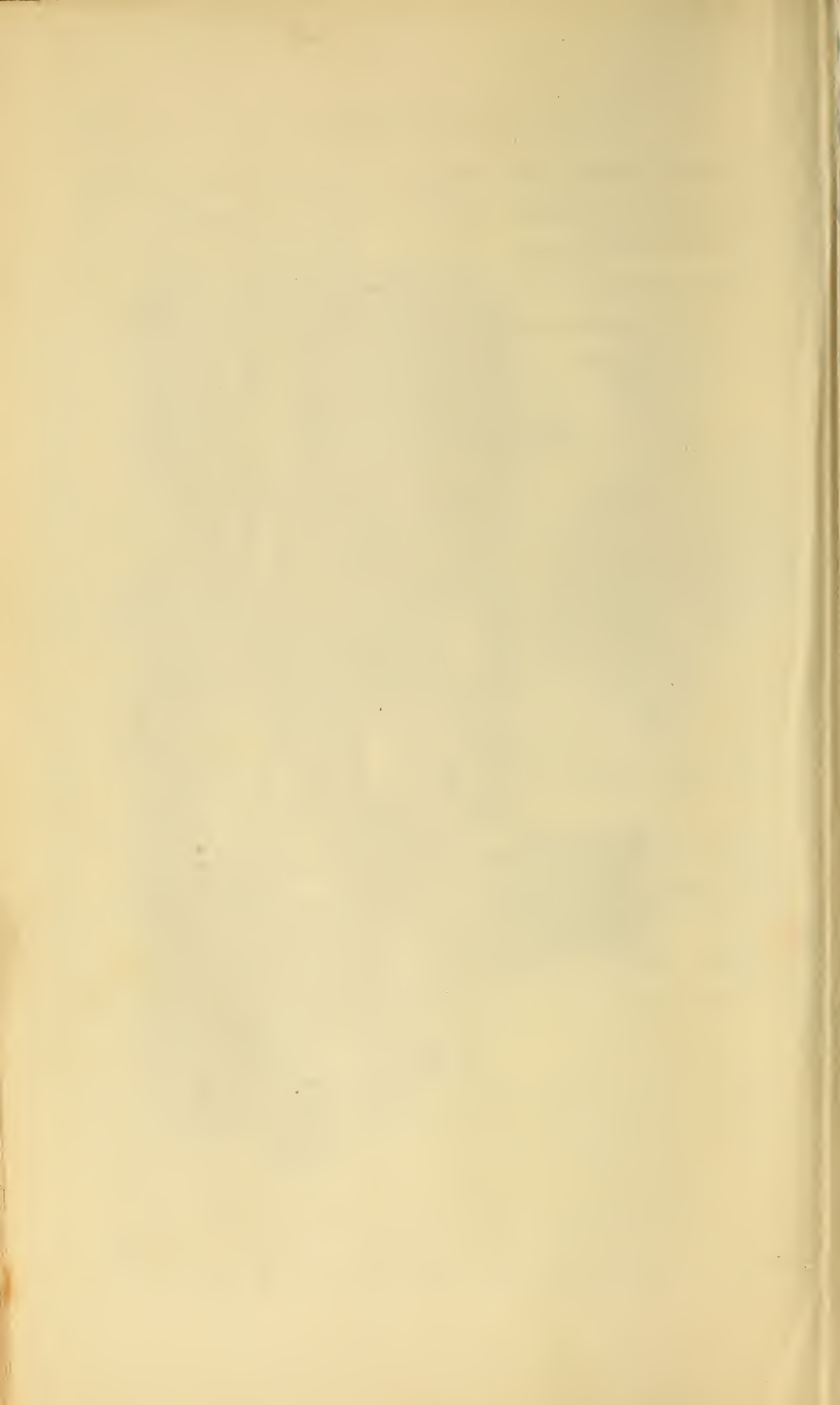
The officiating clergymen are the Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar, and the Rev. — Langdon, Curate. Service begins on Sunday morning at eleven, and in the afternoon at three.

The church, from the elevation of its situation, is not only an excellent sea-mark, but the view from the church-yard is one of the most extensive in the vicinity.



S<sup>T</sup> NICHOLAS or OLD CHURCH





The old yard contains several very curious and interesting monuments, from which we select the following:—

Near the south-east entrance to the church is a stone of black marble, erected to the memory of Captain Tattersell, which contains the following inscription:—

“ P. M. S.

“ Captain Nicholas Tattersall, through whose providence, valour, and loyalty, Charles the II<sup>d</sup>. King of England, after he had escaped the swords of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, September the 3<sup>d</sup>, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France, departed this life the 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1674.

Immediately under which may be traced the following lines:—

“ Within this marble monument doth lye  
Approved faith, honour, and loyalty :  
In this cold clay he hath now ta'en vp his station,  
Who once preserved the church, the crowne, and nation :  
When Charles the Greate was nothing but a breath,  
This valiant hero stept 'tween him and death ;  
Vsurers' threats, nor tyrant rebels' frowne,  
Could not affright his duty to the crowne ;  
Which glorious act of his for church and state,  
Eight Princes in one day did gratulate—  
Professing all to him in debt to bee,  
As all the world are to his memory.  
Since earth could not reward the worth him given,  
He now receives it from the King of Heaven.  
In the same chest one jewel more you have,  
The partner of his virtues, bed, and grave.”

Near this are the remains of a cross, and steps leading



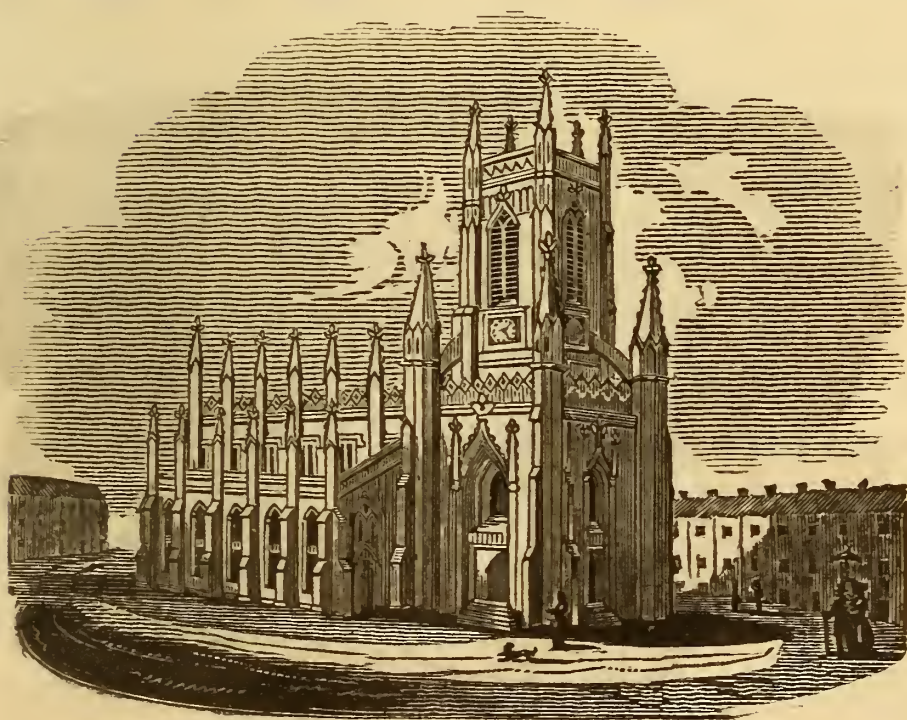
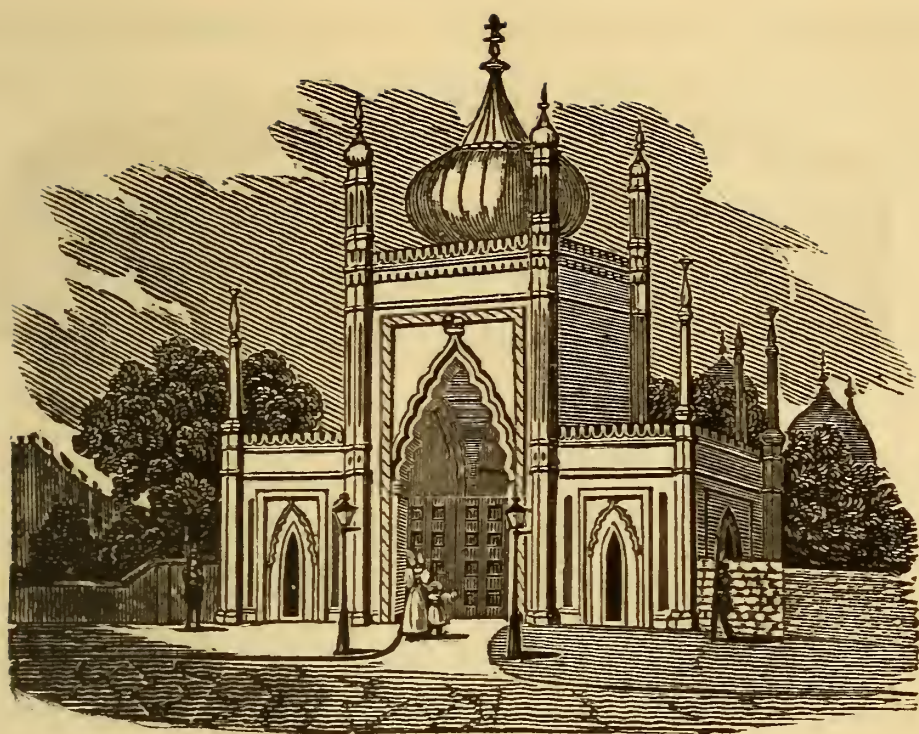
to it: only a small part of the shaft of the cross is now standing. Not far off is the tombstone of Phœbe Hessel, whose curious history is epitomised in the inscription.

“In memory of  
PHŒBE HESSEL,  
who was born at Stepney, in the year 1713.  
She served, for many years  
as a private soldier, in the 5th regiment of foot,  
in different parts of Europe;  
and in the year 1745, fought under the command  
of the Duke of Cumberland,  
at the battle of Fontenoy,  
where she received a bayonet wound  
in her arm.  
Her long life, which commenced in the  
reign of Queen Anne, extended to George the Fourth,  
by whose munificence she received  
comfort and support in her latter years.  
She died at Brighton, where she had long resided,  
December 12, 1821,  
aged 108 years,  
And lies buried here.”

There is also a very handsome monument erected to the memory of Mrs. Crouch, a celebrated vocalist and actress, erected by Mr. Kelly, though it is supposed at the expense of his late Majesty, to whom the inscription is attributed.

A new church-yard was a few years since consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester, opposite to the old one where most of the present burials are performed.

ST. PETER'S.—This handsome Gothic building was erected in 1827. It is situated at the north end of the town, at the junction of the London and Lewes roads, and







is a great advantage to the inhabitants of that district, being the only place of worship of the established church in that part of Brighton. The interior is divided by three aisles, the principal of which runs through the body of the church, leading from the chief entrance to the altar, the others lead to the pews under the gallery. The building, which is of Portland stone, is embellished with various decorations of Gothic architecture, and from its combined elegance and situation, forms one of the most striking features of the place. The costs of the building are estimated at about £15,000. The curate is the Rev. Thomas Cooke.

Service on Sundays at eleven A. M. and three, and half past six P. M.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Prince's-place, North-street, was erected in 1793, in consequence of the insufficiency of the parish church to accommodate the increasing population. The first stone was laid by his late Majesty when Prince of Wales, who attended the place before his private chapel was completed. The services begin on Sundays at a quarter past eleven in the morning, and at three in the afternoon; and on Wednesdays and Fridays at eleven A. M. The Chaplain is the Rev. Mr. Urquhart.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL, in St. James's-street, was opened in the year 1810, as a dissenting place of worship, but has for many years been an Episcopal chapel. Chaplain, the Rev. C. D. Maitland. Service on Sundays at eleven A. M. and half-past six P. M.

ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL, Cannon Place, was erected in the year 1827, from the design of Mr. Clark, architect of London. Curate, the Rev. H. J. Tayler.



The service on Sundays at eleven A. M. and three P. M.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL**, near Kemp Town, is the largest place of worship in the town, the two churches only excepted. It was completed in 1827, from the design of Mr. Busby, architect. Chaplain, the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson. Service on Sundays at eleven A. M. and half-past three P. M.

**TRINITY CHAPEL**, Ship-street, was formerly a dissenting place of worship, but was enlarged in 1827, when it was consecrated after the Episcopal form of worship. The Chaplain is the Rev. Robert Anderson. Service on Sundays at eleven and three.

**ST. MARY'S CHAPEL**, St. James's-street, was erected in 1827, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Wilds, architect. Chaplain, the Rev. H. V. Elliott. Service on Sundays at eleven and three.

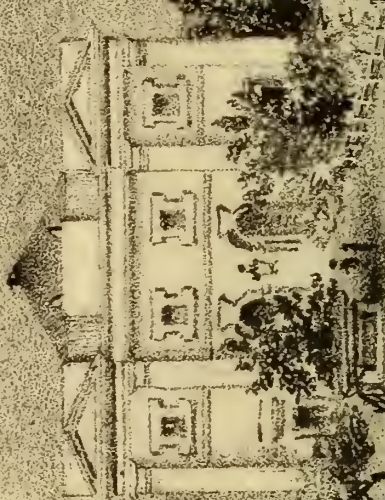
**ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL**, Brunswick Terrace, was completed in 1828, and consecrated the same year. The Chaplain, the Rev. E. Everard.

**UNION STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—This is the oldest dissenting place of worship in Brighton. It was erected in 1698, and considerably enlarged in 1818 and 1825. The present minister is the Rev. J. N. Goulty, who succeeded the Rev. Dr. Styles. Service on Sundays at eleven and half-past six. Mondays and Fridays at seven in the evening.

**LADY HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL**, North-street. The original building was erected by this pious lady, who parted with her jewels in order to defray the expenses. It has since its first erection been twice enlarged. Service







1873

1873

1873

1873

on Sundays at half-past ten A. M. and six P. M. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays at seven P. M.

**SALEM CHAPEL**, Bond-street. The congregation are Particular Baptists. Minister, the Rev. T. Savory. Service on Sundays at eleven o'clock A. M. and three and half-past six P. M. Mondays and Wednesdays at seven P. M.

**THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL**, Dorset Gardens, was erected in 1808, but has lately been altered and improved. Several ministers of the Methodist Society alternately officiate. Service on Sundays at eleven in the morning, and half-past six in the evening, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at seven in the evening.

**PROVIDENCE CHAPEL**, Church-street, was built by the followers of William Huntington. The minister is the Rev. J. Vinal, of Lewes. Service, Sundays half-past six P. M. Fridays seven P. M.

**HANOVER CHAPEL**, Church-street, was commenced in the year 1825: the minister is the Rev. T. Edwards, of the independent connexion. Service on Sundays at eleven, three and at half-past six; and on Mondays and Wednesdays at seven in the evening.

**EBENEZER CHAPEL**, Richmond-street, was erected in 1825. It is the second place of worship built for the Particular Baptists. Minister, the Rev. T. Sedgewick. Service, Sundays at eleven and half-past six Monday and Thursday seven

**CHURCH-STREET CHAPEL** was built in 1810: minister, Mr. Drummond. Service on Sundays at eleven and half-past six.

**ZION CHAPEL**, Upper Bedford-street, is in the Inde-



pendent Connexion: it was erected in 1827. Minister, Rev. E. Lambert. Service on Sundays at eleven, three, and half-past six; and on Mondays and Fridays at seven.

BETHEL CHAPEL, West-street, was erected by subscription, for the Independent dissenting fishermen of Brighton, and others. Minister, Rev. Mr. Orchard. Service at ten and six on Sundays. Wednesdays at seven P.M.

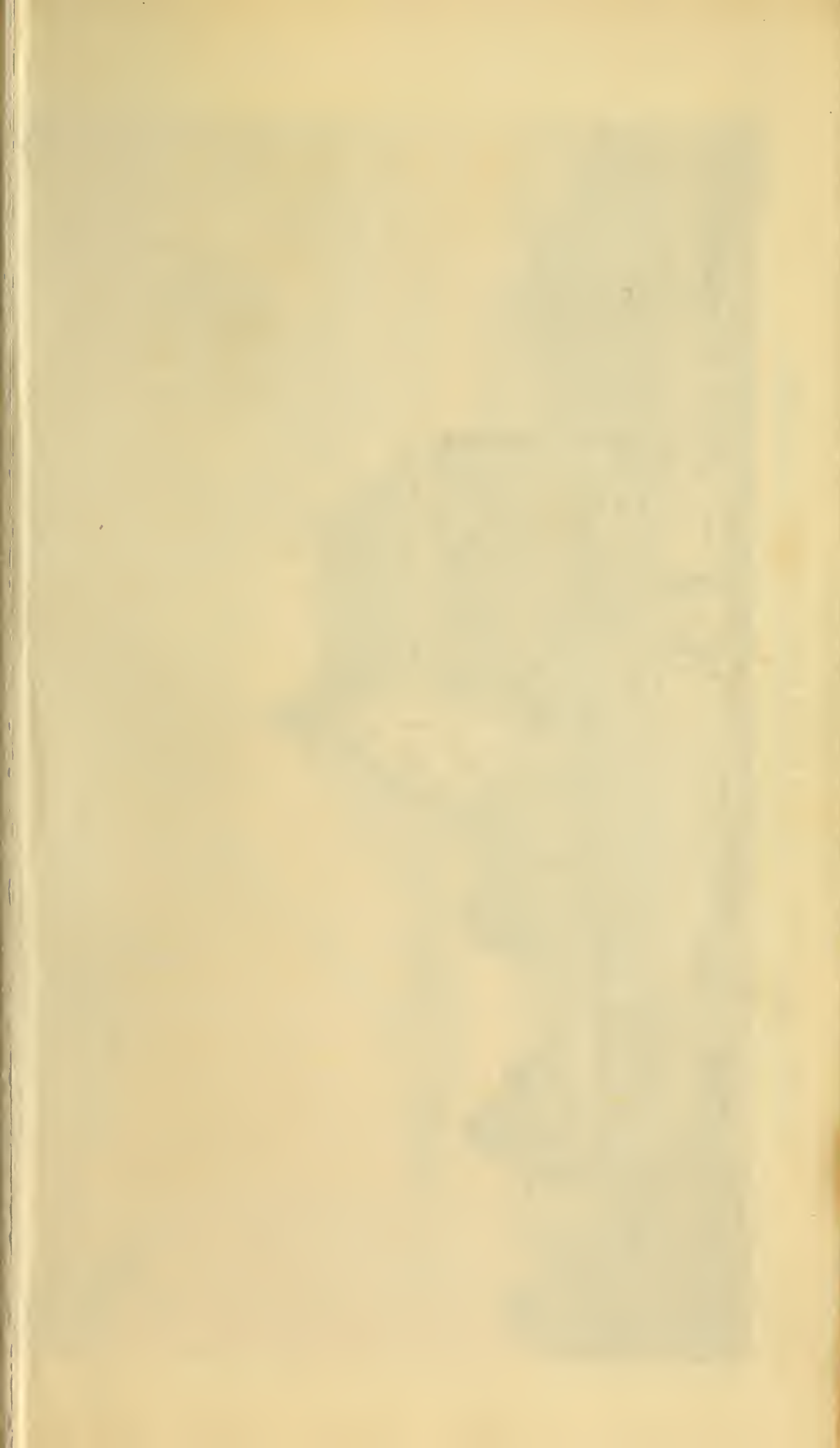
LONDON ROAD CHAPEL was completed in July, 1830, and opened on the 25th of the same month. It is in the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. Service on Sundays at eleven, three, and half-past six.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL was built from the design of Mr. Wilds. Minister, the Rev. J. P. Mallason. Service on Sundays, at eleven, three, and half-past six.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE is a neat building, in Ship-street. The Friend's meetings are held on the 1st day at ten and five, from the 4th to the 9th month, and between the 9th and 4th months at ten and three; and on the 5th day at ten o'clock A. M.

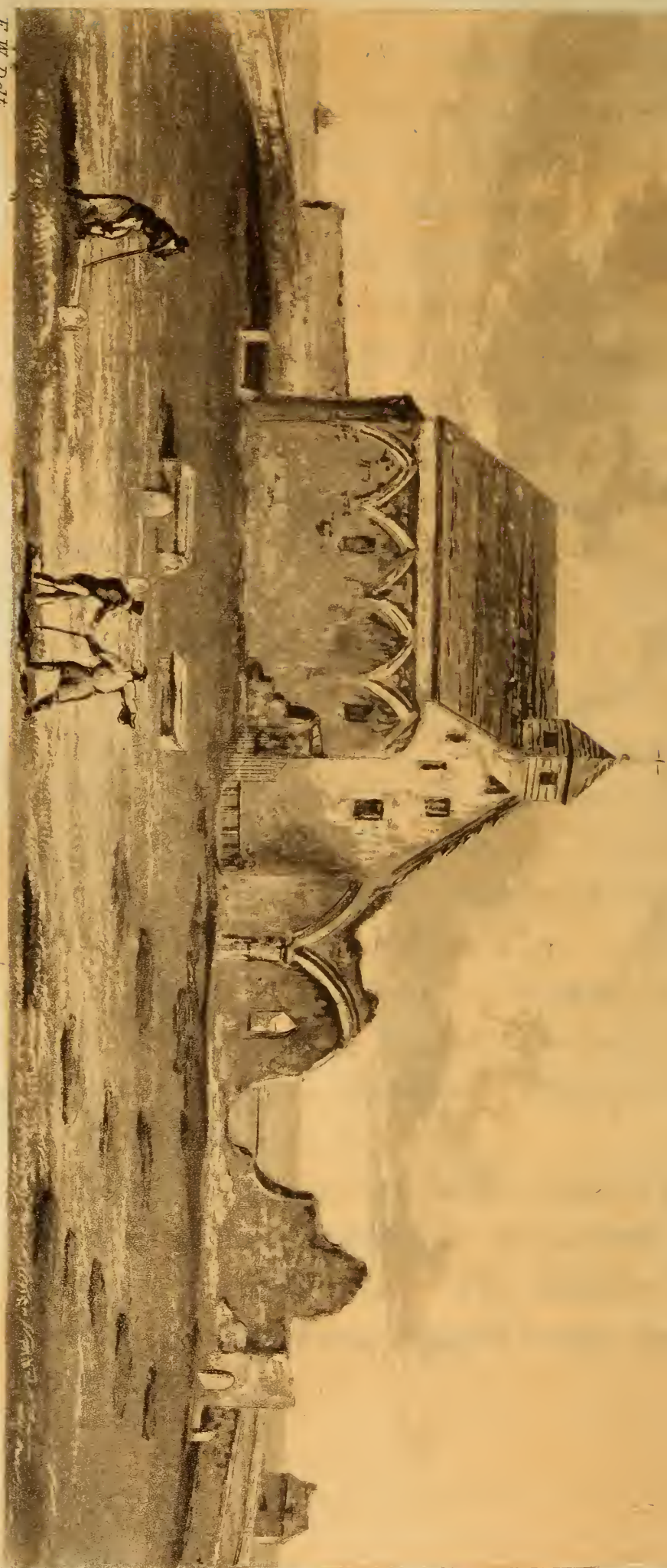
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL is a plain building in High-street, near St. James's-street. The officiating Priest is the Rev. E. Cullen. Mass on Sundays at ten A. M. and three P. M.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, in Devonshire Place, is a small square building, standing in an enclosed space, at a little distance from the road. The minister is Rabbi Levi. Service on Saturdays, at eight in the morning, and two in the afternoon.



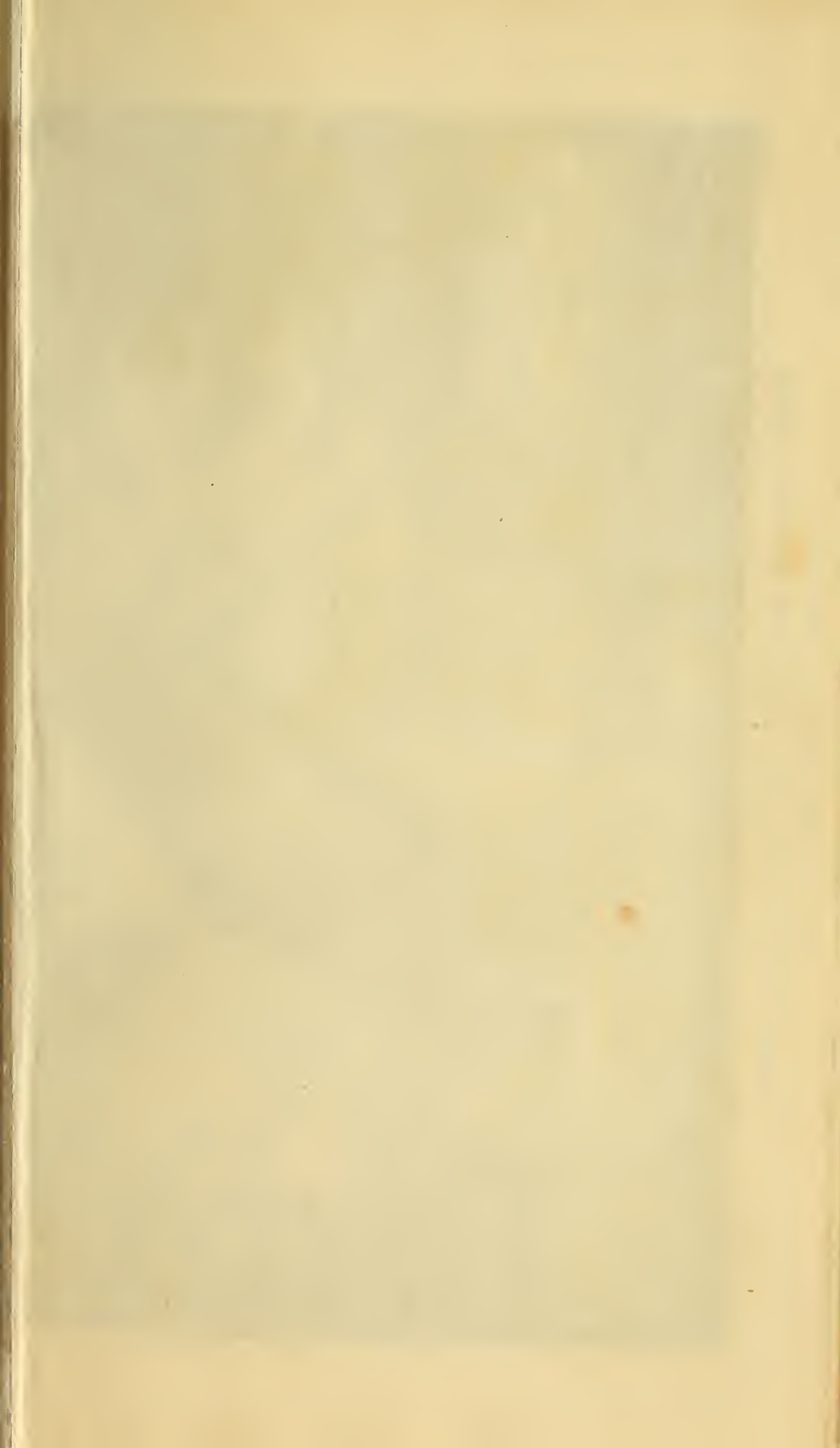


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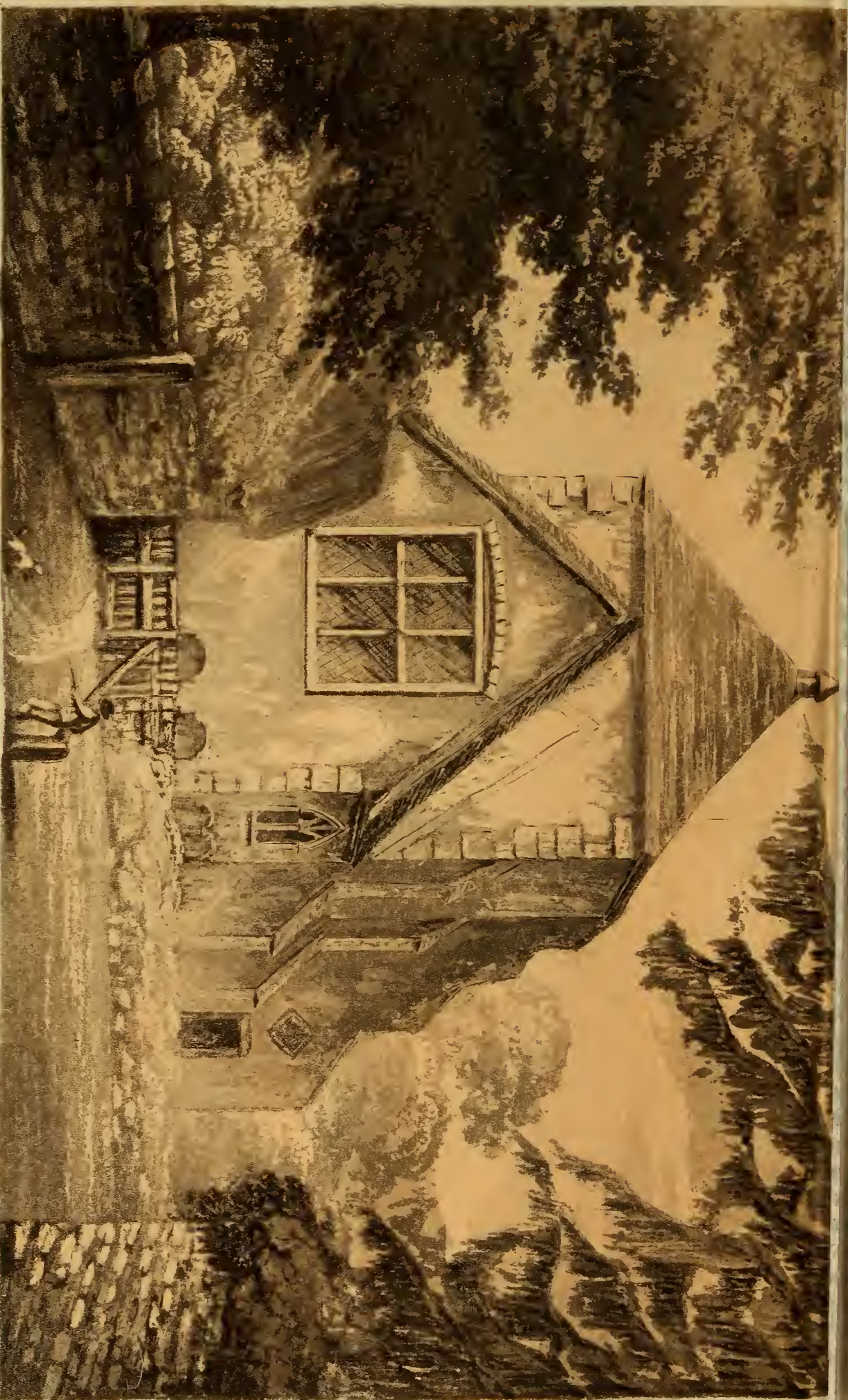


NORTH VIEW OF HOVE CHURCH, NEAR BRIGHTON.

London: Pub'd at 5 Sept 1826, by E. Wallis, 112, St. James Street.







*E.W. del.*

EAST VIEW OF KINGSTON CHURCH, NEAR SHOREHAM.

*Published 18<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1826. by E. Wallis, 42 Skinner Street, London.*



# WALKS AND RIDES

## ROUND BRIGHTON.

**Hove.**—South-west from Aldrington, near the cliff, is the pleasant little village of Hove. The parish is in the hundred of Preston and rape of Lewes, containing between twenty and thirty houses, and about two hundred inhabitants. Hove church is a choice morsel for the antiquary, but modern improvements have given it rather a curious appearance. It is a prebendary.

**GOLDSTONE, AND GOLDSTONE BOTTOM, &c.**—A short distance west-ward of Brighton is Goldstone Bottom, which derives its name from a large stone there situated, called Goldstone, from the British word *gol*, holy or sacred. This stone, though there are fragments of others near it, appears to have been single, and not being near a barrow, was probably the *gorsed*, or sacred stone of judgment of the ancient Britons.

To the north of this stone, at the extremity of the valley, not far from where two mutineers suffered military execution about thirty years ago, (a circumstance often adverted to by visitants in their walks and rides thither,) are the remains of a *cirque* of rough unhewn stones, and which, by some antiquaries, but, certainly, with no authentic testimony, is attributed to the Druids. These stones are evidently removed from their original positions.

A carriage-road passes through Goldstone Bottom for Portslade, Shoreham, Lancing, Worthing, &c.

**ALDRINGTON** is said to have been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and its inhabitants compelled to remove for safety to Portslade. Its rectory, value six pounds four shillings, therefore, is a sinecure.

**PORTSLADE**, which is four miles from Brighton, is a parish in the hundred of Fishergate and rape of Lewes containing about fifty houses and three hundred inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value eight pounds, eighteen shillings, and eight-pence.

**SOUTHWICK** is a parish four miles and a half from Brighton, and contains about forty houses. It is a rectory, value nine pounds, fourteen shillings, and two-pence, and has a very ancient church. There are several charming residences in this village and vicinity.

**SHOREHAM** is about six and a half miles from Brighton. It has sent members to parliament ever since 1298. Considerable traffic is carried on here by means of its harbour which is considered the best upon this line of coast; and it has a custom-house, with a collector, comptroller, and inferior officers. The town is singularly built close upon the river Adur, and in the centre, or nearly so, is the curious and very ancient market-house, standing on Doric pillars. The church is a grand and venerable building.

Edward II. was the founder of a house of Carmelite or white friars here, now converted into a mansion called Cupola House. The market



is held on Saturday; and it has a fair on the 25th of July. It is a vicarage, value six pounds, eighteen shillings, in the patronage of Magdalen college, Oxford.

OLD SHOREHAM, north-west of Shoreham, at the distance of half a mile, is a place in which the ravages of time are visible: it contains little more than thirty houses. It is a vicarage, value seven pounds, eighteen shillings, and sixpence, in the patronage of Magdalen college also. The ruined church is pure Saxon. The bridge here was erected in 1781, and cost 5000*l*.

LANCING.—Near this village, which is distant about nine miles from Brighton and three from Worthing, the remains of some tessellated pavements have lately been discovered. They form an exhibition both interesting and curious; and the very pleasant ride leading to it, both from Worthing and Brighton, renders it a place of much resort. Here are good lodging-houses and an excellent inn.

WORTHING.—Between this place and Brighton there is a considerable intercourse during the dry parts of the year, the distance asunder being about thirteen miles, with Lancing between, and a variety of views and objects well calculated to render such a ride agreeable.

The neighbourhood of Worthing, for the tempting variety of its rides, is exceeded by no place in the kingdom; and, like Brighton, it has a Steyne which affords the most airy, salutary, and delightful promenades. There is no church at Worthing, but a commodious chapel of ease: the parish church is at Broadwater. The Dissenters have also two chapels.

THE DEVIL'S DYKE is five miles and a half from Brighton, in a north-west direction. It is a very extensive oval intrenchment, about a mile in circumference, accessible only by a narrow projection to the south. It is fortified with a broad ditch, the earth thrown inwards, and forming a very high rampart, called the Poor-man's-wall. Its original meaning therefore seems to have been retained, as a place of security for the distressed Britons; but it is more commonly known, at the present day, as The Devil's Dyke.

From the summit of this mount, which you reach by a gradual ascent from the south, you have a romantic view of the whole weald of Sussex, and the adjoining parts of Hampshire, Surrey, and Kent. A prospect more picturesque and beautiful is scarcely to be imagined. A small but neat inn has been erected here, which affords refreshments to all applicants.

#### THE DEVIL'S DYKE. A SUSSEX LEGEND.

Five hundred years ago or more,  
Or if you please, in days of yore;  
That wicked wight y'clept *Old Nick*,  
Renown'd for many a wanton trick,  
With envy from the Downs beheld  
The studded churches of the Weald;  
(Here Poynings cruciform, and there  
Hurst, Albourne, Bolney, Newtimber,

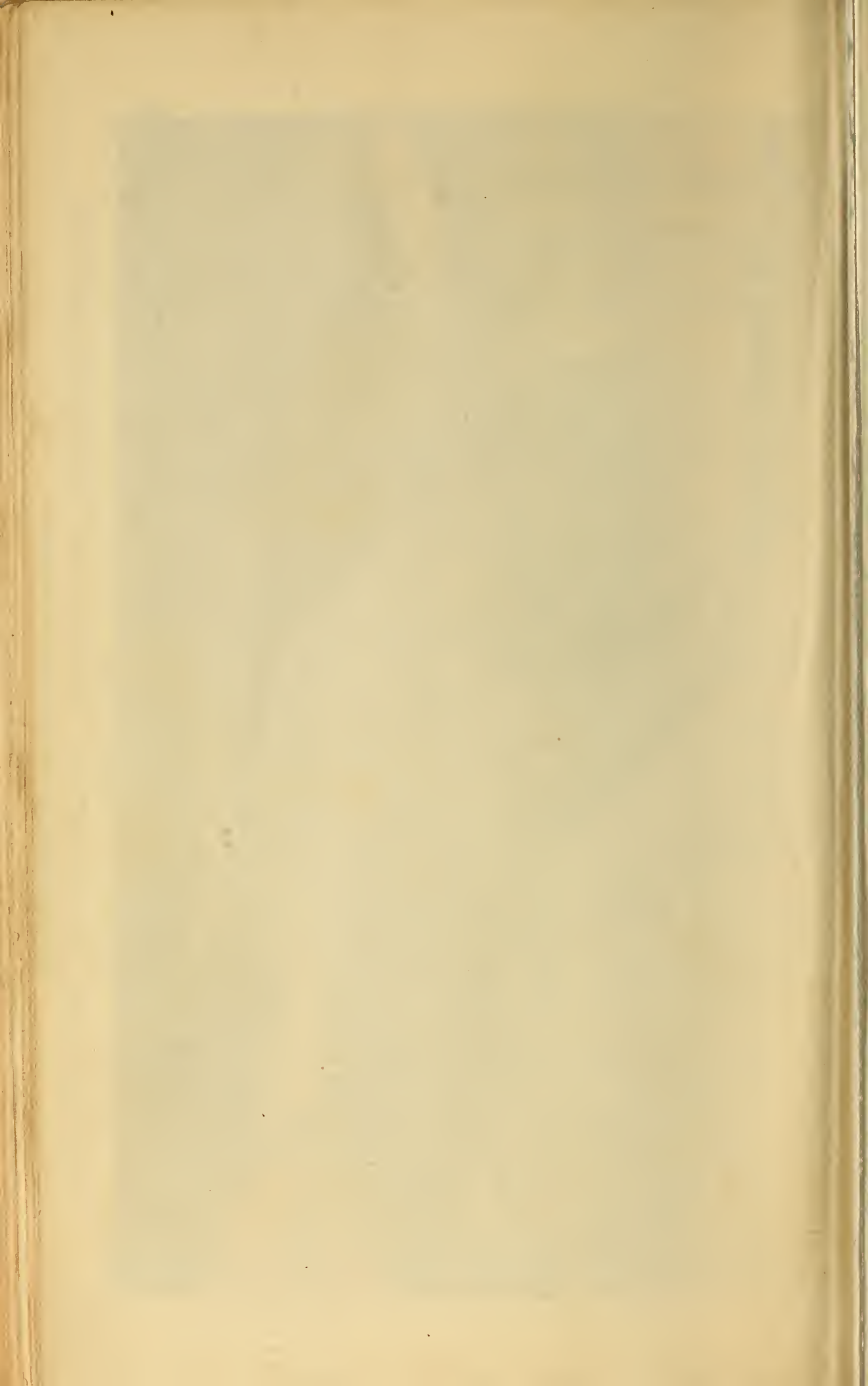


*F. W. Delt*

VIEW FROM THE DEVILS' DYKE, LOOKING OVER POYNINGS CHURCH.

*London. Publ'd 21. Sept. 1826. by E. Wallis. 42, Shupper Street.*





Cuckfield, and more, with towering crest,  
(*Quæ nunc prescribere longum est.*)

Oft heard the undulating chime  
Proclaim around 'twas service time.

“Can I, with common patience, see  
These churches, and not one for me?  
Shall I be cheated of my due

By such a sanctimonious crew?”

He muttered twenty things beside;  
And swore *that night* the foaming tide,  
Led through a vast and wondrous trench  
Should give these pious souls a drench!

Adown the West the steeds of Day  
Hasted merrily away,  
And Night in solemn pomp came on,  
Her lamp the stars—a cloud her throne:  
The lightsome Moon she was not there,  
But deck'd the other hemisphere.

Now with a fit capacious spade,  
So large it was on purpose made,  
Old Nick began, with much ado,  
To cut the lofty Downs in two:  
At every dig he shovell'd out  
A thousand waggon load, no doubt!  
O! had he labour'd till the morrow,  
His envious work had wrought much sorrow;  
The Weald, with verdant beauty graced,  
O'erwhelmed—a sad and watery waste.

But so it chanced, a good old dame,  
Whose deed has long outliv'd her name,  
Waked by the cramp at midnight hour,  
Or just escaped the night-mare's power,  
Rose from her humble bed, when lo!  
She heard Nick's *terrible ado!*  
And by the star-light faintly spied  
This wicked wight, and dyke so wide!  
She knew him by his mighty size,  
His tail, his horns, and saucer eyes;  
And while with wonderment amaz'd,  
At workman and at work she gaz'd,  
Swift cross her mind a thought there flew,  
That she, by stratagem, might do  
A deed, which luckily should save  
Her country from a watery grave;  
By his own weapons fairly beating  
The father of all lies and cheating!

Forth from her casement in a minute,  
A sieve of wire with candle in it,



She held to view—and simple Nick,  
 Who ne'er suspected such a trick,  
 (All rogues are fools,) when first his sight  
 A full orb'd luminary bright  
 Beheld, decamp'd—his work undone—  
 Scared at the sight of a *new sun*;  
 And muttered curses that the day  
 Should drive him from the job away!  
 Night after night this knowing dame  
 Watch'd—but again Nick never came!  
 Who now dare call the action evil  
 To hold a candle to the Devil.

W. HAMPER.

POYNINGS.—The name of this village, which is six miles from Brighton, is derived from the British words *Pow*, country, and *Ings*, downs; that is, the plain country under the Downs. The parish of Poynings is in the hundred of that name, and rape of Lewes. It contains between twenty and thirty houses. The church is a large edifice, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the centre, and is supposed to be the mother church of the hundred.

Not far from this are the ruins of some stupendous building which stood in ancient times, but of what nature has not been clearly ascertained, though the traditional history of the neighbourhood points it out as the seat of the Barons of Poynings, a title now merged in the dukedom of Northumberland.

The living is a rectory, value ten pounds, and the patron is the King.

ROTTINGDEAN.—Having returned to Brighton, the little pleasant marine village of Rottingdean is four miles eastward, with a good road leading to it, along the margin of the cliff. It is a parish in the hundred of Youngsmere and rape of Lewes, containing between ninety and a hundred houses, many of which are excellent lodging-houses; there are also two good inns. There are several bathing-machines here, and a suite of hot, cold, and vapour baths, belonging to Mr. Beard.

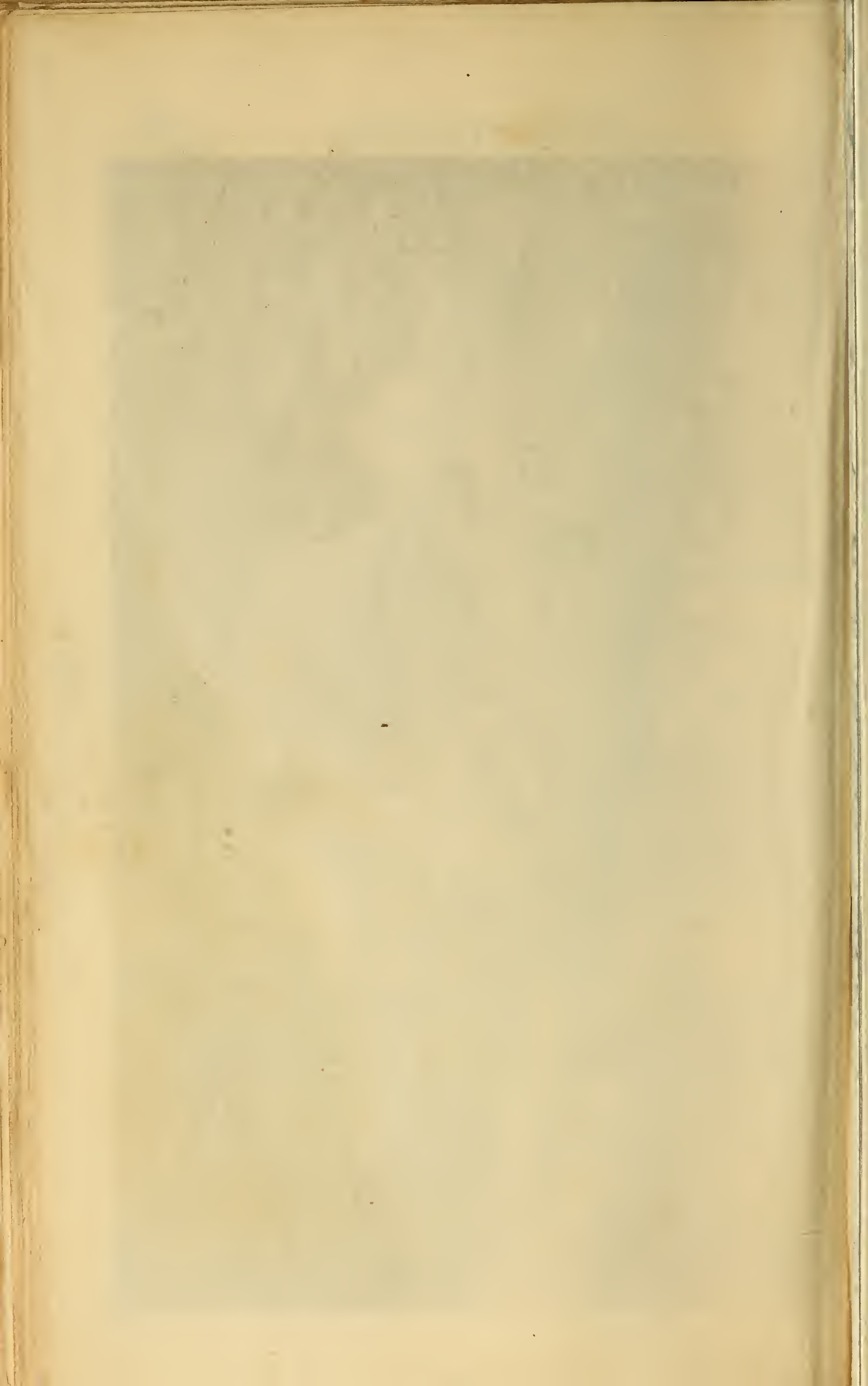
NEWHAVEN.—East of Rottingdean, five miles, is Newhaven. It is a parish in the hundred of Holmstrough and rape of Lewes, containing upwards of one hundred houses. It has a safe harbour for ships of moderate tonnage. In ancient times it was a secure refuge for vessels of the heaviest burthen, but the piers going to decay, the harbour became neglected. There is a good custom-house here. Near the church-yard wall stands an obelisk, erected to perpetuate the melancholy fate of his majesty's sloop of war, the *Brazen*, of eighteen guns, Captain Hanson, which, in the morning of the 25th of January, 1800, was wrecked on the Ave rocks, not far from this port, when all on board, with the exception of one man only, out of a crew of one hundred and five, perished. Newhaven has a fair on the 10th of October. It is a rectory, value eight pounds, three shillings and four-pence, in the patronage of the King.

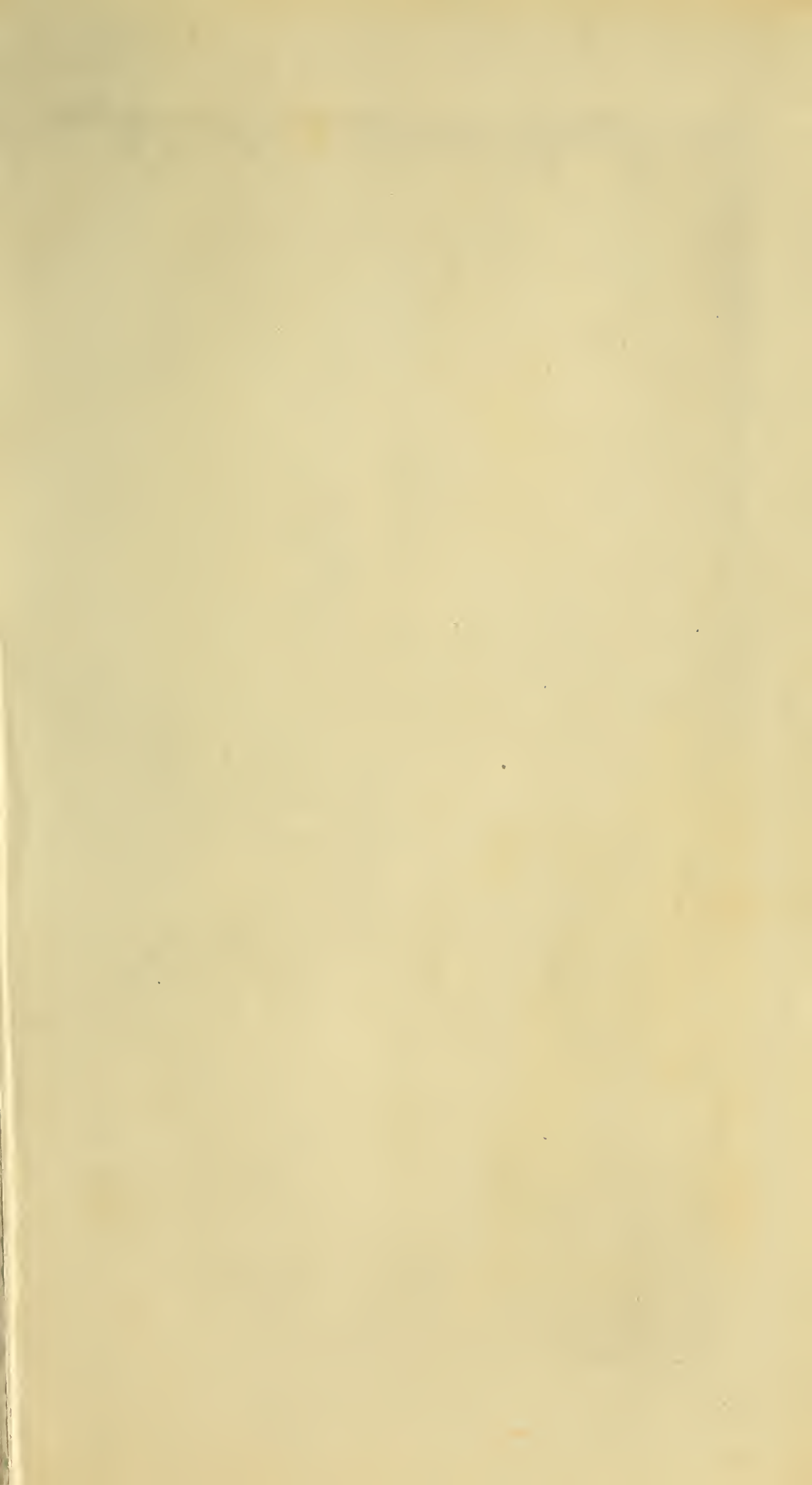




ROT'TINGDEAN.







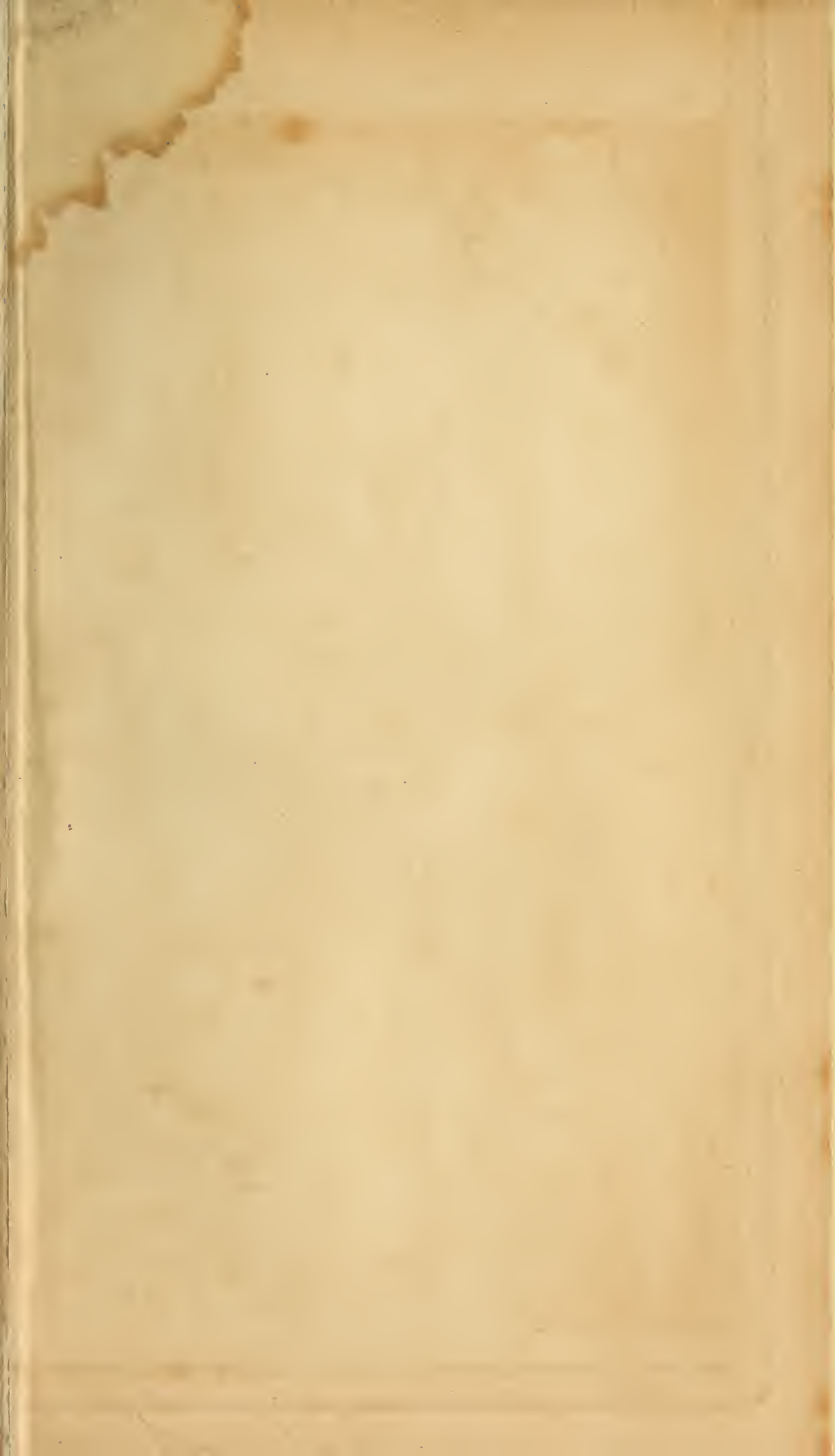




E. W. Del<sup>d</sup>

STANMER HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE R. H. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.

London. Pub<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1826 by E. Wallis. 42, Skinner Street.







ENVIRONS OF BRIGHTON.

1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles.

London. Published by E. Wallis, 42, Skinner Street, and T. H. Wright, Royal Colonnade Library, Brighton.



SEAFORD is about thirteen miles from Brighton. Here are several bathing-machines and hot and cold baths. Seaford once contained five churches, which were burnt by the French in one of their descents upon this coast. It has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. It possesses the privilege of a cinque port, which it derived from Charles I. The remaining church is of great antiquity. In digging up a part of its ancient foundation, in 1778, three stone coffins, (two with handsome crosses upon them,) were discovered, and the other enclosed sixteen skulls, but without any aperture until broken up. It is now fixed in the north wall of the edifice. It has two fairs, one on the 13th of March, and the other on the 25th of July.

STANMER PARK is half-way from Brighton to Lewes, and the property of the Earl of Chichester. Stanmer parish is in the hundred of Ringmer and rape of Pevensey, containing about twenty houses, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The village is not distinguishable from the turnpike road between Brighton and Lewes. Its situation is salubrious; and the seat of the noble earl is as rurally beautiful as can well be imagined.

LEWES.—This place is eight miles north of Brighton, and the road to it is one of the best in the kingdom. Its name is derived from the Saxon *Lewsa*, signifying pastures, or *Lewr*, British, flat, even ground. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to Parliament since the 23rd of Edward I. This place is of great antiquity, and is said to have contained twelve churches, only six of which now remain.

When the Norman Conqueror had seated himself on the British throne, this town and lordship were given to his son-in-law, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who erected a castle, or as some conjecture, repaired a fortress there, and made it the principal seat of his barony. Part of this castle is still remaining, including the gate-way or entrance, which was somewhat advanced before the walls of the south side.

A priory of Cluniac monks was founded here in 1078, the first of that order in England. Lewes has a good charity school, and there are various charities in the respective parishes. The quarter sessions for the eastern division of the county are held here, and the summer assizes. A new sessions house has been lately erected, towards which the quota of Brighton was 2948*l.* 0*s.* 11*¼d.* an enormous sum for one town to pay, and amounting to more than one-seventh of the whole expense. There are annual races here, upon one of the finest courses in England, including the King's Plate of 100 guineas. There are several excellent inns, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and two banks. The river, under a neat bridge, runs through the place, and is navigable for barges. On its banks are iron works, where small cannon are cast.

Lewes was once strongly fortified, and vestiges of entrenchments in various parts yet remain. The market is well supplied daily. It has two fairs for black cattle, on May 6th and Whit-Tuesday, and a sheep fair on the 2nd of October. The air of Lewes is considered very salubrious. The town is handsome, kept remarkably clean, is well lighted, paved, and watered.



## APPENDIX.



## BRIGHTON FARES.

*Hackney Coaches, or other Carriages or Flys,  
drawn by Horses or Mules.*

Hackney coaches or other carriages, and flys of the under-mentioned classes, (if required,) carry the following number of persons—two children under the age of seven years being considered as one person :

FIRST CLASS.—Coaches or other full-sized carriages drawn by two horses, if required, carry four persons inside, and one on the box, (exclusive of the driver) except chariots, which, if required, carry three inside, and one on the box (exclusive of the driver.)

SECOND CLASS.—Coaches or other full-sized carriages or flys, drawn by one horse, if required, carry four persons.

THIRD CLASS.—Small chaises, or other carriages or flys, drawn by one or more pony or ponies, mule or mules, if required, carry two persons.

## FOR TIME.

For every hour or any less time, to commence from leaving the stand,

First class.....	3s. 6d.
Second class .....	2s. 6d.
Third class .....	1s. 6d.

For half an hour after the first hour or any less time,

First class.....	1s. 9d.
Second class .....	1s. 3d.
Third class .....	0s. 9d.

## FOR DISTANCE.

For any distance not exceeding one mile, including the distance from the stand or place from whence the coach, carriage, or fly shall be called, to the place where the fare shall be taken up,

First class .....	1s. 6d.
Second class .....	1s. 6d.
Third class .....	0s. 9d.

And for every additional half-mile,

First class .....	0s. 9d.
Second class .....	0s. 6d.
Third class .....	0s. 6d.

That a fare within the limits of the town shall be charged according to distance; and beyond such limits, and within five miles of Brighton Post-office, by time. And if the fare be set down beyond the limits of the town, half the fare in addition to be paid for back carriage.



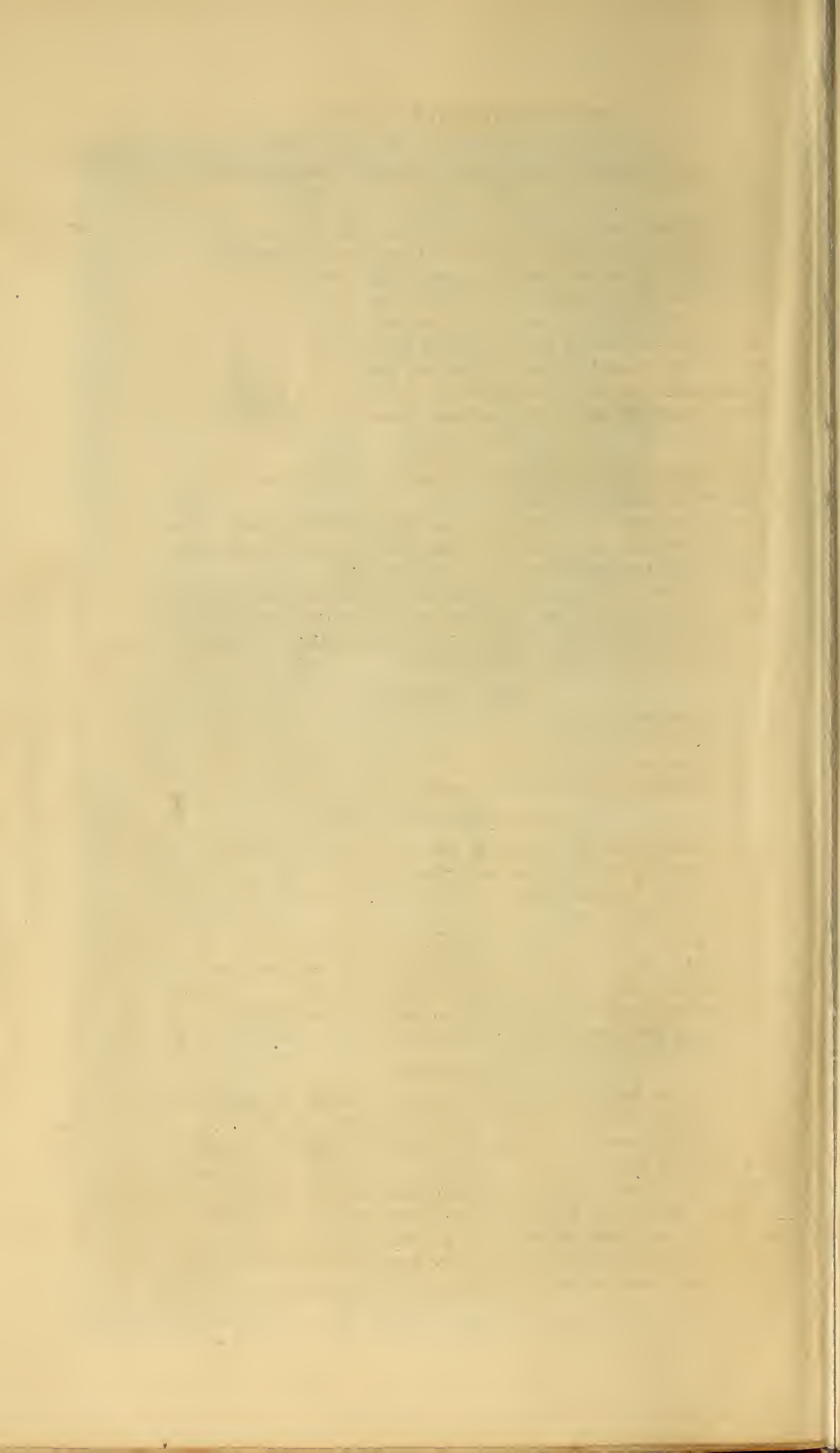


E. W. del.

BRAMBER, SUSSEX.

Published 18th Aug 1860, by E. Holder, 47, Skinner Street, London.





*Sedan Chairs, Flys, and Carriages; drawn by hand.*

## FOR DISTANCE.

For carrying one person any distance not exceeding five hundred yards, including the distance from the stand or place from whence the sedan chair, fly, or other carriage shall be called, to the place where the fare shall be taken up . . . . .

0s. 6d.

Above 500 yards and not exceeding 900 yards . . . . .

1s. 0d.

Above 900 yards and not exceeding 1400 yards . . . . .

1s. 6d.

Above 1400 yards and not exceeding one mile . . . . .

2s. 0d.

Above one mile and not exceeding one mile and a half ..

2s. 6d.

Above one mile and a half and not exceeding two miles..

3s. 6d.

## FOR TIME.

For carrying one person not exceeding an hour—to commence from leaving the stand . . . . .

1s. 6d.

Above one hour and not exceeding one hour and a half..

2s. 0d.

Above one hour and a half and not exceeding two hours..

2s. 6d.

And so on in proportion for any longer time.

That for every person above one, half the full share shall be paid.

After twelve o'clock at night and until two o'clock in the morning, all fares shall be increased one-half; and after two o'clock until six o'clock in the morning be doubled.

*Bathing Machines.*

For every person . . . . .

1s. 0d.

For two persons . . . . .

1s. 6d.

For each person above two . . . . .

0s. 6d.

Children under twelve years of age ....

0s. 6d.

*Pleasure Boats with Sails.*

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding one hour—to be computed from the time of sailing till landing . . . . .

7s. 0d.

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour . . . . .

3s. 0d.

For a whole boat for every hour after the first hour ....

5s. 0d.

When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding an hour . . . . .

1s. 0d.

For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour

0s. 6d.

For every hour after the first hour . . . . .

1s. 0d.

*Row Boats.*

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding an hour—to be computed from the time of embarking till landing....

3s. 0d.

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour . . . . .

1s. 0d.

For a whole boat for every hour after the first hour ....

2s. 0d.

When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding one hour . . . . .

0s. 9d.

For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour

0s. 6d.

For every hour after the first hour . . . . .

0s. 9d.



## HOTELS.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL is the most elegant and extensive establishment of this class in Brighton. It is situated near Oriental Place, on the King's-road, and is a most splendid and beautiful building.

The accommodation is in every respect equal to the other advantages of the hotel, and its proximity to the New Esplanade, and the most fashionable parts of the town, renders it a most distinguished resort.

THE ALBION HOTEL is erected at the southern extremity of the Steyne, adjoining the Grand Junction Parade, facing the sea, and combining every thing which the most convenient situation and enchanting prospects can render desirable. The scale on which it is built affords space for every requisite accommodation, and nothing is spared to render it one of the first concerns of the kind in the kingdom.

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL.—The coffee-room opens upon the Steyne, by sliding sashes descending to the floor. The company frequenting it are only of the most select order.

There is a spacious dining-room, capable of accommodating one hundred persons, which, by sliding partitions, may be divided into separate apartments. The first floor is admirably arranged, and divided into sitting-rooms; and the bed-chambers, which are light and airy, are replete with every convenience.

THE OLD SHIP HOTEL, in Ship-street is one of the oldest and most respectable concerns in the town, and has lost nothing of its original character for excellent management and superior accommodation. Its situation commands the finest possible prospect of the road, beach, and vast expanse of ocean.

THE NEW STEYNE HOTEL is a superior hotel of the most respectable description, principally resorted to by families of distinction, and eminently conspicuous for the attention and liberality of its proprietors. Warm and cold sea water baths, upon the most improved construction, are added to the establishment.

THE WHITE HORSE HOTEL, in Great East-street, is spacious and convenient, and the civility of the conductors ensures the continued visits of its frequenters.

We might continue our enumeration of the various merits of these establishments, but it would increase the volume to an undue size. Suffice it to observe, that whatever is desirable as to comfort or luxury may here be obtained. When, therefore, we do not fully describe the following, it is merely that we may condense our volume within the prescribed bounds.

Among the principal may be mentioned the Marine Hotel, Marine Parade; Clarence Hotel, North-street; Egremont Arms, Norfolk-square; Gloucester Hotel, Gloucester-place; Gun Tavern and Hotel, East Cliff; King and Queen, Marlborough-place; Norfolk Hotel,

King's-road, for private families; New Ship Hotel, Ship-street; Pavilion Hotel, Castle-square; Sea House Hotel, West Cliff; Star and Garter, East Cliff; Regent Hotel, corner of the New Road.

## BOARDING HOUSES.

The principal Boarding Houses are as follows:

P. Bailey, 4, East Cliff.	Mr. Hughes, St. George's-place.
Miss Bates, 7, York-place.	Mrs. Hurst, Charlotte-street.
Mrs. Best, 24 and 25, German-place.	Mrs. Morier, Grand Parade.
Colonade Houses, Pavilion Parade.	Mrs. ———, King's Road.
E. Day, 17 & 18, German-place.	S. Pitt, Marine Mansion.
Dring & Smithers, 6, Ship-street	The Misses Whichelo, 7, Marine Parade.
Mrs. Hogg, Western-road.	Mrs. Williams, 64, Middle-street.
Miss Hurlstones, 67, Grand Parade.	Mrs. Wordsworth, West-street.
	Mrs. Walgrave, Ship-street.

## BANKERS.

Union Bank,—Hall, West, and Borrer, 6, North-street.  
Brighthelmstone Bank,—Wigneys, East-street.

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, &amp;c.

	Established.		Established.
Anti-slavery Society .....	—	Life Boat Committee .....	1824
British & Foreign Auxiliary Bible Society .....	1811	Maternal Society .....	1813
Bible Association (Ladies) ..	1815	Missionary Society (London) .....	1824
Christian Instruction Society, Union-street Chapel.	1827	Missionary Society (Baptist) .....	1827
Ditto. Hanover Chapel.	1828	Missionary Society (Wesleyan) .....	1814
Church Missionary Association .....	1826	Moravian Mission .....	1826
Clothing Society .....	1826	Naval and Military Bible Society .....	1828
Dispensary (Middle-street)	1809	Orphan School .....	1822
Dollar Society .....	1813	Provident and District Society .....	1824
Dorcás Society .....	1823	Religious Tract Society ..	—
Female Penitentiary Committee .....	1822	Sabbath Society .....	1828
Hibernian Society (for Female Children) .....	1822	Savings' Bank (Middle-st.)	1818
Home Mission (Countess's Connexion) .....	1827	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ..	1815
Home Mission (Congregational Society) .....	1823	—ditto for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.	1827
Hospital (County) .....	1828	—ditto for Superseding the Use of Climbing Boys.	1827
Irish Society .....	1827	United Fisherman's Society	1813
Jubilee Fund .....	1809		



National School for Boys and Girls, Church-street.

Union School for Boys and Girls, Middle-street.

British and Infant School, and Schools of Industry, Upper Edward-street.

Schools for Girls, Hanover Chapel school-room, North-lane.

Sunday Schools, at St. James's, St. Mary's, and Trinity Chapels, and most of the Dissenting Chapels.

Schools for Fishermen's Children, West-street.

Blue coat School for Boys, Ship-street.

Orphan School, Gloucester-place.

Swan Downer's School for Girls, Gardner-street.

Adult School for Poor Females, Frederick-place.

Adult School for Young Men, Zion Chapel.

There are Societies for the relief of the poor at their own habitations, connected with several of the congregations in the town.

### THE POST OFFICE

Is in the New Road. The London Mail leaves Brighton every night at half-past ten, but there is no bag made on Saturday. Letters are received at the office until nine o'clock: after that hour one penny is charged until half-past nine; and from that time till ten, sixpence.

The mail from London arrives at the office at about four o'clock, so that the letters and papers may be obtained at half-past seven o'clock.

The Lewes mail leaves Brighton at seven o'clock in the evening, with letters to the eastern parts of Sussex and some parts of Kent.

The Chichester mail leaves at about four o'clock in the morning, and takes the London bags to Shoreham.

### COACHES TO LONDON.

SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.—The Dart, from Snow's Office, Castle-square.

The Item, from the Blue Coach-office, Castle-square.

SEVEN O'CLOCK,—The Times, from the Red Coach-office, Castle-square.

QUARTER TO EIGHT.—Coach through Lewes to London, from the Red Coach-office.

NINE O'CLOCK.—The Royal Clarence, the Red Coach-office.

The Alert, Hine's Office, East-street.

The Royal William.

TEN O'CLOCK.—The Comet, Snow's Office.

The Regent, Red Coach-office.

The Emerald, 5, Castle-street.

The True Blue, Blue Coach-office.

The Coronet, Hine's Office.

The Telegraph, 3, Castle-square.

HALF-PAST TEN.—Coronet, Clarence Hotel Office.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The Union, Hine's Office.

The Quicksilver.

Magnet, Snow's Office.

The Royal George, Blue Coach-office.

TWELVE o'CLOCK.—The new Dart, Office, 153, North-street.  
The Age, 5, Castle-street.

TWO o'CLOCK. P. M.—The Rocket, Blue Coach-office.

THREE o'CLOCK.—The Sovereign, Snow's Office.  
The New Times, Red Coach-office.

FOUR o'CLOCK.—The Red Rover, Clarence Hotel, North-street.

NINE o'CLOCK.—The Economist, Night Coach, from Winch's Van-office, New Road.

HALF-PAST TEN o'CLOCK.—The Royal Mail, Blue Coach-office.

#### COACHES TO DIFFERENT PARTS.

SIX o'CLOCK, A. M.—Oxford Coach through Horsham, Guildford, Farnham, Odiam, Hook, Strathfieldsay, Reading, Pangborn, and Wallingford, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, from the Blue Office.

HALF-PAST EIGHT o'CLOCK.—Southampton Coach through Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester, every morning, (Sundays excepted) from the Blue Office.

Chatham, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Wells Coach, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from the Blue Office.

Tunbridge Wells Coach, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from the Blue Office.

NINE o'CLOCK.—Hastings Coach, through Lewes, Horsebridge, and Battle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Snow's Office.

Hastings Coach, through Seaford and Eastbourne, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from the Blue Office.

Lewes Coach, from the Blue Office.

TEN o'CLOCK.—Worthing Coach, from Snow's and Hine's Offices.

ELEVEN o'CLOCK.—Portsmouth Coach, through Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester, every day, (Sundays excepted,) alternately from Snow's and the Blue Office.

Lewes Coaches, from Hine's Office.

FOUR o'CLOCK, P. M.—Lewes Coach, from the Blue Office.

FIVE o'CLOCK.—Worthing Coach, from Hine's Office.

EIGHT o'CLOCK.—Lewes Coach, from Hine's Office.

#### VAN OFFICES.

Crosweller's Blue Van-office, East-street; Red Rover Van-office, Clarence Hotel; and Winch's Red Van-office, New Road. Waggon to London daily from Hope's Office, North-street; and Gander's, Regent-street, Church-street.



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1891

Jan 1st ...  
Feb 1st ...  
Mar 1st ...  
Apr 1st ...  
May 1st ...  
Jun 1st ...  
Jul 1st ...  
Aug 1st ...  
Sep 1st ...  
Oct 1st ...  
Nov 1st ...  
Dec 1st ...  
Total ...



drabner





